The Literary Digest

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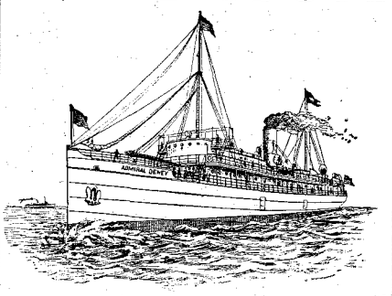

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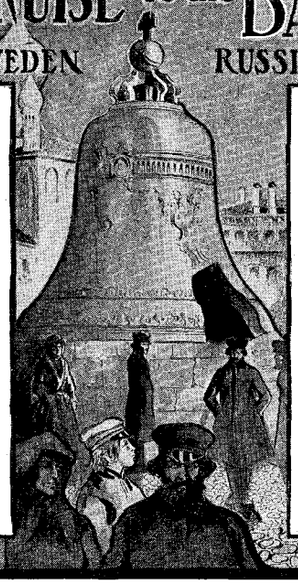

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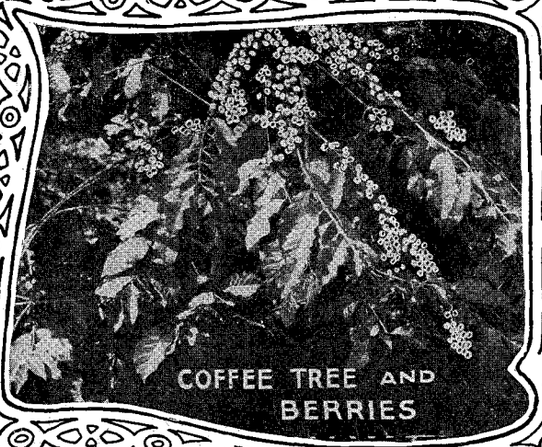
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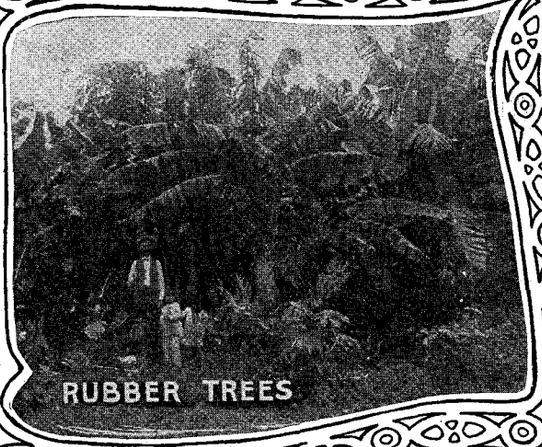
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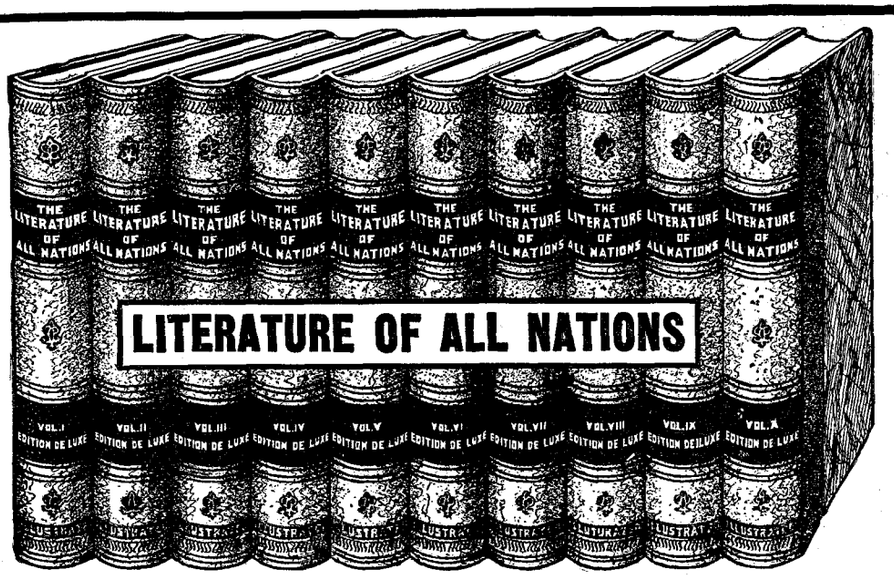

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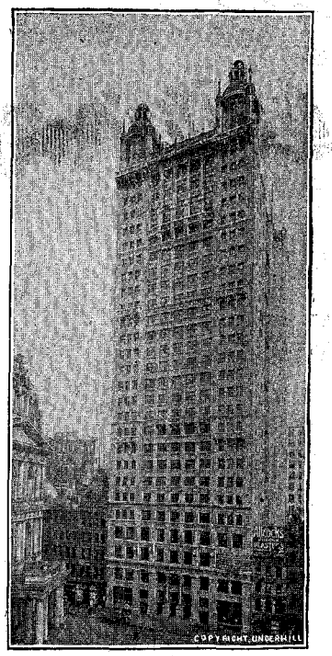

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

OIL AND STEEL TRUST PENSIONS AND PROFIT-SHARING.

WORDS of praise for the Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation, commonly known as the "steel trust," follow the announcements made by those concerns—by the former to the effect that it will pension its aged employees, and by the latter to the effect that it will share profits with its men by selling them preferred stock at a low price on the instalment plan. The Standard Oil employees who have reached the age of sixty-four and have been in the company's service twenty-five years may retire on half-pay for the first year and quarter pay for the years succeeding; and the pensions will come out of the company's treasury, not out of a fund contributed in whole or in part by the men themselves, as in some other pension plans. The steel-trust scheme is summarized in a paragraph at the end of this article.

Most of the newspapers are favorably impressed by these announcements; but some have their doubts. The Boston *Herald*, for example, guesses that "this somewhat elaborate pension scheme for the benefit of the Standard Oil employees probably means another boost in the price per gallon." *The United States Investor* (Boston) throws out an equally unfeeling hint that the steel trust may be trying to find a new market for its shares, whose price has shown a tendency to sag, and which the public have not been very eager to buy; and the New York *Journal of Commerce* reminds the workingmen that the trust has not yet been tried by hard times, and suggests "to the prudent employee" that "it will be time enough to accept the preferred stock of the corporation as a gilt-edged security after it has stood the test of a year or two of bad business."

The great majority of the press, however, have more faith in the trusts' good intentions. The Philadelphia *Press* regards the Standard Oil plan as "very generous," and calls the steel trust plan "the most important event that has happened in the industrial world in a generation." The latter plan is "an excellent example of enlightened self-interest whereby the good of all concerned is the main object in view," declares *The Wall Street Journal*, and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that it "is well calculated to disarm much of the absurd criticism of all such corporations as greedy monsters intended only to enrich the few." The New York *Sun*, which probably leads the press of the country in its approval of the movement toward industrial combination, has difficulty in finding adjectives laudatory enough to express its admiration. "Nothing in the history of corporations, or, indeed, in the annals of sociology, at all approaches the scheme . . . there has never been anything imagined which in its comprehensiveness, in its scope, in its wisdom, and, necessarily, in its humanity, approached this plan," declares *The Sun*. And even further:

"It goes far beyond anything of the kind that liberality or sagacity has ever devised, and we do not think we err when we characterize it as the most portentous and far-reaching problem in practical sociology that the world has ever seen. It is impossible now to circumscribe or define its effects. We think they must prove almost revolutionary; and that they will be felt in every great corporate industry in this and other countries does not admit of question.

"There is no aspect in which this astounding project can be profitably considered or rightly understood which does not take account primarily of the liberal and humanitarian policy in which it had its inspiration. Therein lie its foundation and its explanation and therein alone can it find its final acceptance and justification.

"The new year begins auspiciously."

What the steel trust is doing in other directions is told by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in the following paragraph:

"In spite of all the encomiums that have been lavished on the intelligent and businesslike management of the United States Steel Corporation, its methods are found to be pretty much the same as those of any other combination formed to create a virtual monopoly in production and to maintain a purely artificial standard of price. It was but the other day that the purchasers of steel blooms were subjected to a turn of the trust screw, and now it is the independent sheet and tin-plate manufacturers who are complaining that their profits have been wiped out and that they are face to face with impending ruin because of the tactics of the trust in reducing the prices of finished sheets and plates while holding up the prices on the sheets and bars before coaling. When the creation of the tin-plate industry here was claimed as a great triumph for the protective system, it was pointed out that it owed its existence absolutely to the ability of our rolling-mills to turn out steel plates at a lower price than their European competitors, and that the tinning of these plates was a mere incident in the process of manufacture altogether unworthy of the jubilation with which the ability to accomplish it had been hailed. The steel trust is engaged in demonstrating that the tin-plate industry, in so far as it is divorced from the manufacture of steel plates, is a thoroughly artificial product. The trust has it in its power, by cutting prices again on finished sheets and tin plate, to compel every sheet and tin-plate mill in the country, outside of its own, to shut down. This eventuality is sufficiently imminent to compel the independent manufacturers to discuss the question of forming a new company to put up blast-furnaces and steel-works of their own, and a fund of from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 is named as the amount which should be subscribed by the concerns who are at present at the mercy of a corporation fully committed to the policy of industrial rule or ruin."

The profit-sharing plan of the steel corporation is outlined as follows by the New York *Evening Post*:

"It offers to sell to each member of the salaried class a certain amount of the preferred stock of the company at a fixed price,

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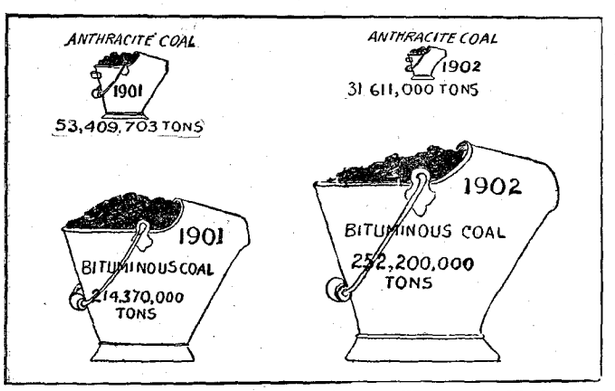
not far from the present market price, the payments to be made by instalments within three years at 5 per cent. interest on deferred payments — the buyer to draw the accruing dividends. After holding the shares for five years, rendering faithful service to the company and continuing in its service, the holder shall be entitled to $5 per year for each share in addition to the dividends on the same. At the end of five years more, under like conditions, he will receive additional compensation if the company's earnings justify it. Part two provides that still further compensation shall be given to those included in part one, and to 'all other men charged with responsibility in managing the affairs of the corporation.' Who are the persons coming within this classification shall be determined by the finance committee. Under part two it is declared that net profits to the amount of $75,000,000 per annum are required to pay interest, dividends, and sinking fund. Whenever the net earnings exceed $80,000,000, one per cent. of that sum shall be set aside for distribution to these two classes, one-half in cash, and the other half in preferred stock. All the privileges apply to officers and employees of the subsidiary companies as well as of the United States Steel Corporation itself. The scheme seems well adapted to its declared aim of attaching to the company its officers and employees, and will probably be accepted by most of them, since they risk very little by so doing. It does not bear the character of benevolence or philanthropy in any sense, and makes no pretensions of that sort. It can be judged only by its results from the business point of view."

MEMORABLE FEATURES OF 1902.

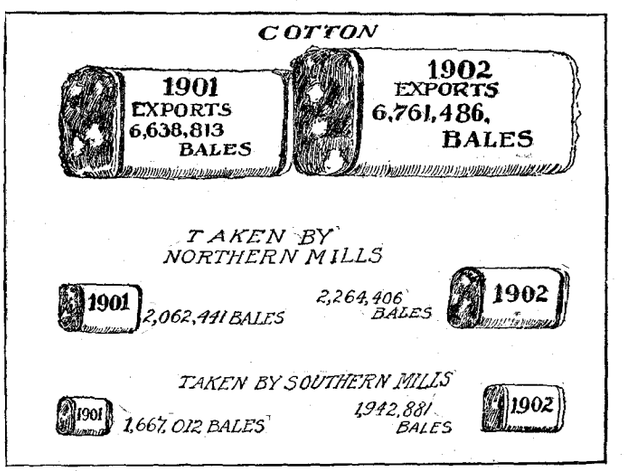
THE year that saw the Boer republics disappear from among the nations of the earth saw the Cuban republic begin its independence; and the year that saw Great Britain unite with Japan to protect Korea and China from Russian and German aggression saw Great Britain unite with Germany in an aggressive movement upon Venezuela. These are regarded as the chief events in world-politics by the journals that sum up the doings of 1902. The chief event in our own country, the editors think, was the great coal strike, which, like the Venezuelan imbroglio, will be settled by arbitration, thanks to the good offices of the President. And while Mr. Roosevelt has united opposing nations and factions in the bonds of arbitration, Mr. Marconi has spanned the Atlantic with his wireless telegraphy, and the Pacific has been crossed by a British cable. Ties of another sort have been established between the United States and Austria by the visit of Dr. Lorenz, and between the United States and Germany by the visit of Prince Henry. In this connection, too, should be mentioned the effort of Cecil Rhodes to promote world-



HARD AND SOFT COAL PRODUCTION IN 1901 AND 1902, SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF THE HARD COAL STRIKE.
—*The New York Herald.*

peace by providing in his remarkable will for the education of American and other foreign youth at Oxford.

And while 1902 is regarded as a year of increasing peace and good-will in international affairs, it is regarded as a year of unprecedented prosperity in the United States, despite the hard times abroad. "The best year the country has ever experienced" is the verdict of *Bradstreet's*; and a good many other journals agree. Not only have the capitalists and captains of industry prospered, but it has been a year of large demand for labor and of wage-raising for those already at work. The farmers have produced more than $2,500,000,000 in crops and the manufacturers have turned out $14,000,000,000 worth of their products. American capitalists have startled the Britishand accomplished what the New York *Times* calls "the chief business feat of the year" by forming the Atlantic shipping combine. The year as a whole, however, has not been notable for the increase of combinations; indeed, the "two leading features" of the year in business, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, have been "a heavy decrease in consolidation of industrial properties and a marked increase in the organization of competitive enterprises." The prosperity was threatened seriously by the coal strike, whose effects are still severely felt, but the business interests appear to have weathered the storm successfully, as they have also stood the unprecedented drop in the price of silver, which has declined 17½ cents an ounce in the last two years, and reached the lowest price on record, about 46½ cents an ounce, a few weeks ago. An even larger degree of prosperity is expected from two enterprises sanctioned by Congress last spring—irrigation of the arid West and the construction of the isthmian canal. Despite the good times, however, we are informed by the Chicago *Tribune*, which publishes a great sheaf



GROWTH OF AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS AND MANUFACTURE IN ONE YEAR. —*The New York Herald.*

of interesting statistics at the end of each year, that the gifts and bequests to educational, charitable, and religious enterprises in this country foot up to about $77,000,000, as compared with $124,000,000 in 1901.

The year will also be remembered as "the volcanic and earthquake year," thinks *The Tribune*. Pelée and Soufrière destroyed 45,600 lives in Martinique and St. Vincent, and more than 20,000 others were killed in Mexico, Guatemala, and the Orient by volcanoes and earthquakes. Storms and floods claimed 12,000 more victims. The figures for suicide show that the increase in that form of crime still goes on, with a sudden and startling increase in the number of women. The lynchings show a decrease from 135 in 1901 to 96 in 1902, while the legal executions show a corresponding increase from 118 in 1901 to 144 in 1902.

As the iron industry is considered by many to be at the basis of our commercial system, the following comment on the year's business by *The Iron Age* is of especial interest:

"The history of the world can be scoured in vain to find a parallel with the condition of affairs in the United States in 1902. At no time since the advent of steam as a motive power in transportation have the facilities for the distribution of commodities been so completely overwhelmed by the vast offerings

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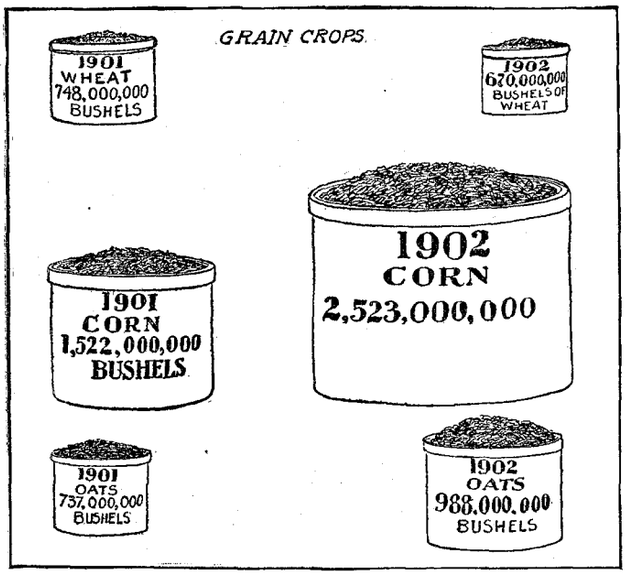
of all classes of merchandise as within the past few months. The greatest railroad systems of the country, whose capabilities had always previously been rated far in excess of any demands,



AMERICAN GRAIN CROPS OF 1901 AND 1902.
—*The New York Herald.*

fell as seriously short of serving the manufacturing and commercial interests dependent upon them as the lines less ably managed and admittedly poorly equiped. Manufacturers turned out greater outputs than ever before, but could have done still better by considerable if they had not been hampered by the difficulty of securing raw materials on the one hand, particularly coke, and the frequent inability to make shipments of their products on the other. A specially remarkable feature of this experience is that it came not after a period of pinching economy by the railroads, in which their equipment had suffered, but after several years of heavy earnings and unprecedented expenditures for rolling-stock of greater capacity as well as for other facilities. In no previous year had the railroad companies been such heavy purchasers of all classes of supplies as in 1902, their urgent demand crowding manufacturing establishments to the utmost.

"The natural increase in the business of the country, due to the growth of population and the great purchasing power of a people whose average earnings were far more than sufficient to cover the necessities of life, would in itself have been enough to keep the iron trade well employed. But the extraordinary and insatiable demands of the railroads undoubtedly brought about the marvelous growth in consumption of iron and steel which outran the huge productive capacity of this country. The revolution in the currents of trade, changing the United States from an exporter of pig iron, steel billets, steel rails, and structural steel to an importer of all these commodities, was one of the notable features of 1902. When the figures are made up for the year it will be found in all probability that our importations of these products alone will aggregate over 1,000,000 tons. Such a volume of iron and steel imports has not been known since the famous boom period of 1879–80. Its foundries and steel-works were compelled to seek additional supplies of pig iron abroad, the rolling-mills were obliged to import steel billets, and consumers who urgently needed finished iron and steel products of various kinds found foreign mills their surest source of prompt supplies."

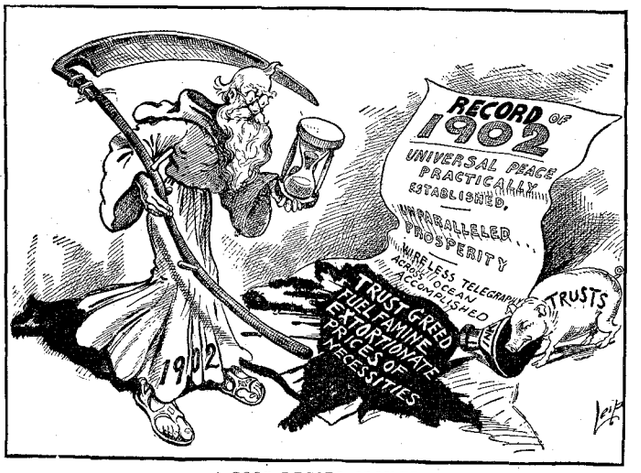
CUBAN OPINIONS ON RECIPROCITY.

WE learn from the Havana papers that the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, now before the Senate in Washington, is regarded in Havana with more or less coldness and indifference. The Cuban planters are receiving nearly twice as much for their sugar as they did a year ago, and the island is reported by the British minister at Havana as being in a greatly improved commercial condition. As to the feeling in the United States Senate, the special correspondents at Washington appear to be entirely at variance with one another. We are told by different correspondents that the treaty will pass and that it will fail, that the beet-sugar interests have abandoned their opposition and that they have not, that the Republican leaders have decided to leave the matter to the judgment of the sugar advocates, and that they have decided to kill the treaty regardless of the sugar interests.

To return to Havana, the *Discusion* and *Diario de la Marina* favor the treaty very strongly, and express the hope that it will speedily be ratified. But the other Havana papers appear to regard it with either indifference or open opposition. It is urged that the favor shown to American trade will cut off the trade with European countries, especially Spain; and "it is highly probable," says *El Comercio*, "that not only material interests will be imperiled," but that Cuban independence will be put in danger. *El Avisador Comercial* expresses the same idea, and observes ominously that "ever since the world began the big fish swallowed the small one," and that "the case was never known when a sardine swallowed a whale." It adds, in effect:

Our production, with a vigor utterly unexpected and in spite of every obstacle, has weathered the longest and worst crisis in our history and has emerged victorious. But now the nation that closed its doors to our production when we were in misfortune offers, not to open them ajar, but to promise a petty reciprocity that seems like alms, or the throwing of a hard crust, to a

MOVING DAY.
—*The Philadelphia Record.*



A GOOD RECORD SPOILED.
—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

SHORTCOMINGS OF 1902.

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need that does not exist. We do not believe that any one can regard this treaty with pleasure, and we believe that even President Palma accedes to it with regret.

La Lucha thinks the reciprocity advocates would be more frank if they should admit plainly that the treaty is part of the scheme for annexation. It says:

"Everybody here knows what the destiny of Cuba must ultimately prove to be, both politically and commercially, and most people can see that the Cuban republic is a prisoner of war of the United States; but in spite of knowing this, nevertheless they are not devoid of the instinct of self-preservation to such an extent as to make them support and desire the consummation of a treaty which, if the Executive supports it, does so from motives of self-interest, tho it will destroy or cripple large vested interests here built up in the course of many years, and which will also shut us off commercially from the rest of the world.

"If the failure to put through the reciprocity treaty would cause a rupture with the United States, as is stated by the officious organs in the press of the Administration, it would be better to finish at once with the policy of hypocrisy, both within and without the country, and that Cuba should be told plainly that 'You are no more than a small and miserable people, and if you wish to keep what I voluntarily am ready to give you, you will have to fulfil the decrees and orders which I give to your Government to sign, the Government which I set up and supported for your good and my own ends.'

"In this way the country would be spared having to think, ponder on, or discuss those matters which, according to a mere formula, are submitted to it. Moreover, these same officious organs of the Government should make it their business to tell us that this matter or the other is accepted, with or without law, as to do so is for the interests of the Government and in accordance with the wishes of those who support it.

"If this country, as we have already been told semi-officially, is an American country, why are we called upon to talk of our independence, of our own laws, our personality, and other nonsense of the same style?"

The provisions of the proposed treaty are outlined as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The reductions of duty on special classes of goods vary from 40 per cent. in some cases to 30 in other cases, and fall to 25 in some. On all American goods except tobacco, imported into Cuba, and not included in the 25-, 30-, and 40-per-cent. classifications, it is said, a uniform reduction of 20 per cent. is granted. Our grant in return is 20 per cent. upon all goods coming to this country from Cuba. It is understood that the failure to give any reduction on tobacco is intended to prevent the Cuban crop from being mixed with cheap importations and its reputation thereby destroyed. The excessively high import duties into Cuba are, therefore, to be maintained on that article. Of the American goods which Cuba will admit at a reduction of 25 per cent. the chief are pottery, salt fish, copper machinery, cast iron and steel and manufactures thereof, glass, cotton and some cotton goods, ships and boats, whisky and brandy. Under the 20-per-cent. reduction fall cutlery, shoes, plated ware, photographs, common soap, canned vegetables, butter, drugs, bottled beer, articles made of hemp, musical instruments, and printing-paper. Under the 40-per-cent. reduction fall watches, umbrellas, knit cottons, preserved fruits, perfumery, and woolen and silk goods. These rates are to be preferential in favor of each party to the treaty as against all other countries."

Here are some paragraphs from the optimistic report on Cuban prosperity made by the British minister at Havana, and referred to above:

"It is highly satisfactory to note the remarkable progress the island has made in the past three years in spite of the deplorable condition in which it was left at the end of the war.

"The production of sugar has risen from 335,000 tons in 1899 to over 800,000 tons in 1901, and probably will reach 1,000,000 tons in this year's crop. The cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, as well as the minor industries, show considerable improvement. The stock of cattle on the island, thanks to large importations, is now probably upward of 750,000, as compared with less than 200,000 at the beginning of 1899.

"Finally, the value of the exports has increased from £9,260,000 to £12,650,000, and would have reached much higher figures but for the fall in the price of sugar.

"Considering how little financial assistance the Cubans have received from abroad, it speaks very highly for their energy and industry that they should have achieved so much in so short a time and with such limited resources at their command, and affords strong ground for believing that the work of developing the island's industries anew, commenced under such difficulties, will be persevered in."

VERMONT OPINIONS ON PROHIBITION AND LICENSE.

VERMONT is now in the midst of a hot campaign that will culminate on February 3 in a vote on the question of high license or prohibition; and as Vermont has been a prohibition State for fifty years, this is an exceptionally good opportunity to take the testimony of the press of that State on the saloon question. In this way, to borrow a phrase from the Montpelier correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, the campaign may "develop light as well as heat." The legislature has passed a local-option high-license measure, and if the voters indorse it next month, it will go into effect four weeks later; if they vote against it, the measure will not go into effect until December, 1904, a delay that will give time for another political campaign on the question, and will permit the next legislature to repeal the measure, if that is what the voters want. The editor of the Randolph *Herald and News* figures out a license victory by a margin of less than 100 votes, while the St. Johnsbury *Caledonian* and the Newport *Express and Standard* figure out a narrow victory for prohibition.

Only two Vermont papers indorsing the proposed license measure have come to our attention, altho it is probable that they are not the only ones that take such a stand. One is the St. Albans *Messenger*, and it explains its position thus:

"The preponderance of opinion consulted in the framing of the new license act appeared to believe that there might be a legitimate need of the few saloons that may be expected under it, and *The Messenger* can not do otherwise than abide by the judgment of the majority in this one detail of a cause where it is in sympathy with the general intent and purpose of that majority and is traveling the same path with it in the hope of eventually evolving a practical liquor law for Vermont."

The other is the Brandon *Union*. *The Union* considers rum-selling worse than the slave trade, and believes it ought to be prohibited; but the Vermont prohibition law, it declares, is "the weakest measure that ever disgraced the statutes of this or any other State" and fails to stop liquor-selling. It continues:

"How, then, shall we answer the question, 'Shall we license the open saloon'? We dislike to answer yes, it is revolting to our ideas of good morals, but under the existing conditions we can not answer no. We will then answer by saying that of the two evils we accept the lesser. Let us restrict rum-selling what we may under a license law, rather than allow it longer to be sold promiscuously under the prohibition law. Those responsible for the law ask us to retain it, but they have done nothing to strengthen it, and until they do, until they make the penalty for breaking it at least equal to the penalty for dealing in imitation butter, every temperance man, and woman too, in Vermont, should repudiate it."

"Why not consider the interests of school and church and state, and let the rumsellers go to the devil?" asks the St. Johnsbury *Republican*, which remarks that this "may be sufficient to indicate *The Republican's* attitude." The general tone of the Vermont papers, indeed, seems to indicate an apprehension that the "rumsellers" will gain control of local and state politics, if the saloon is legalized. The prohibition law may

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have its defects, says the Northfield *News*, but to replace it with the proposed measure would be to "jump from the frying-pan into the furnace," and it adds that unless the new law is voted down, "the open saloon will prevail in Vermont, and when it is once in the saddle, all the fine theories in regard to its modification will amount to nothing whatever." "With the referendum license bill in force," says the Burlington *Free Press*, similarly, "the liquor saloon will at once become the most prominent factor in local politics," and "when a publication like *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, devoted to the interests of the liquor trade, finds itself constrained to declare that 'the average saloon is a nuisance, a resort for all tough characters, and a disgrace to the wine and spirit trade,' it ought not to be necessary for the friends of temperance in Vermont to argue against the introduction of the open saloon in this State." Says the Rutland *Evening News*:

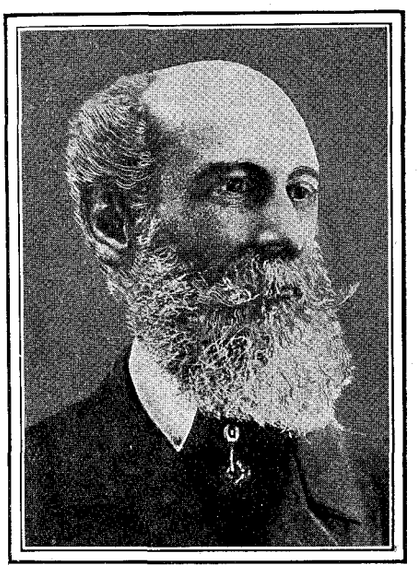
"The state prohibitory law does not put a stop to quiet or 'respectable' selling, and probably never will, but it effectively suppresses open bars, and makes life a nightmare to those persisting in its violation. The best license-local-option law—such as the proposed law for this State is—rigidly enforced, would not conduce to temperance or abstinence to the degree that the present prohibitory law does, enforced as it has been enforced. Neither would it be possible for Vermonters to be the thrifty, saving people they are, under the new system. If Rutland had the eleven saloons—respectable drinking-places—that the license law would assign it, how long would the people of this little city of less than 12,000 have $5,000,000 on deposit in its various banks?"

And so thinks the Enosburg *Standard*, which says:

"*The Standard* is not one of those papers that holds to the idea that the prohibitory law is of divine origin and sacred, and perfect in its operation, but we do claim that for Vermont, with its scattered communities and no large centers, it is the best restrictive measure for restraining the traffic in intoxicating liquors that is before the public to-day. On the other hand we do not indorse the proposition that, because it does not absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, it has failed of its purpose. A law that would absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors even in Vermont would be an utter impossibility. But we believe that it restricts the sale of liquor more than any other law that has been tried, and that the restrictive provisions of the high-license laws in the respective States where they are in operation are more often violated and are less satisfactory as a deterrent to crime and a restraining influence on the habits of the young than the prohibitory law."

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMENTS ON THE VENEZUELAN COMPLICATIONS.

THE idea entertained by some that Germany is getting ready to challenge the Monroe Doctrine, and that her part in the movement against Venezuela was in the nature of a "feeler," gives interest to the comment of the German-American papers on the matter.



GEN. MANUEL A. MATOS,

Directing the Venezuelan revolutionists, who are threatening the supremacy of President Castro.

These German papers published in America evidently have no expectation of any serious trouble between the two countries; they believe that Germany has no hostile feeling toward the Monroe Doctrine, and allege that what ill-temper exists has been stirred up by the British. The Venezuela episode has from first to last been improved by Great Britain to prejudice the United States against Germany, insists the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, a paper which has been accused of reflecting the views of the Berlin Foreign Office, an accusation which it repels with indignation. Says the German-American daily:

"Insinuations against Germany on England's part still continue. Systematic poisoning of the wells by England goes on, altho Germany has made her position plain not once but many times in an open, honorable, self-contained way. Such utterances go so far as to justify a fear that English official circles may yet spring a surprise upon confiding Germany. We have ourselves hinted at such a contingency. The demeanor of England's official circle has not indeed countenanced this suspicion hitherto. One can not deny the English Government credit

BY THE POWERS: "We must save our face."
CASTRO: "What for? If I had 'em, I'd lose 'em."
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

THE POWERS: "Off our hands!"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

TROUBLES OF THE POWERS.

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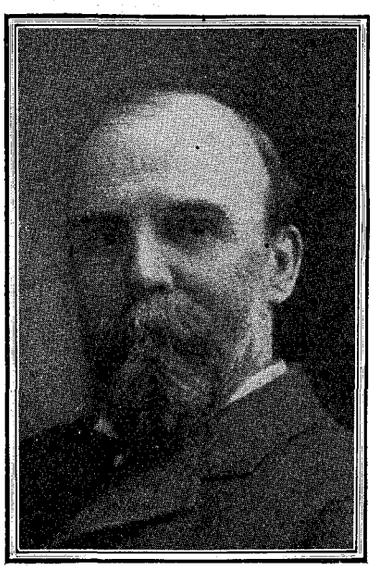
for having acted loyally so far. Significant, however, of existing relations and of prevailing sentiment is the fact that in Germany this distrust is growing."

The duty of the German-American as between the fatherland and the country of his adoption is made the subject of sarcastic remarks by the Socialist *New-Yorker Volks-Zeitung*. The Monroe Doctrine, according to this paper, is merely an assertion of the purpose of the United States to exploit South America. The *Wächter und Anzeiger* (Cleveland) thinks a dilemma faces the United States in regard to the Monroe Doctrine in Venezuela. Europe will point out that if we forbid territorial acquisition we should, to be logical, guarantee creditors from losses. Otherwise we shall be accused of playing the part of the dog in the manger. The *Westliche Post* (St. Louis), however, insists that the United States can never assume any financial responsibility for South America if it proposes to remain solvent. At the same time it deprecates any questioning of Germany's good faith. The *Volksblatt und Freiheits Freund* (Pittsburg) says Great Britain and Germany have at last accepted arbitration in principle and that their united demonstration made Castro "reasonable." Hence some good has resulted. The *Tägliches Cincinnatier Volksblatt* says the Monroe Doctrine must be upheld whatever else happens. It takes the Louisville *Courier-Journal* severely to task for suggesting a reconsideration of the Doctrine:

"This far-sighted declaration of policy would have been largely nullified had European Powers, after being driven out of South America, been left free to return there, as they intended. In this effort to eliminate aggressive Powers as neighbors we have the very essence of the Monroe Doctrine. Its justification is greater to-day than ever before."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



PROF. GEORGE GUNTON,

Who draws a distinction between the non-union workingman and the "scab."

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NON-UNIONIST AND THE "SCAB."

THE first writer to differentiate the non-union workingman from the so-called "scab," so far as we have seen, is Prof. George Gunton, who writes on this topic in the January number of *Gunton's Magazine* (New York). As he regards them, a non-unionist is any workman who does not belong to a union, tho he may not be hostile to it, while the "scab" is a non-unionist who takes a striker's place, plays traitor to the cause of labor, and virtually stabs his fellow workingman in the back in the time of battle. With regard to the non-unionist:

"Between those who think him a martyr and those who think him an enemy to labor, the non-union man has come to be regarded as synonymous with a 'scab.' This is a great mistake; they are not necessarily alike; indeed, they fill quite different functions in the economy of industrial adjustment. The non-union man is one who simply does not join the union. This is not always, nor even generally, because he is hostile to the union. He stands aloof for a multitude of reasons; sometimes because he is reluctant to pay the dues and assume the responsibilities of membership; sometimes because he has a personal dislike for some of the officers; but much the larger number stay outside the unions from a general indifference. Theoretically, they believe in the unions; they are in general spirit and action in accord with them, but lack that interest which materializes in active service. . . . So, when a strike comes on, the great mass of non-union men go out with the strikers and go in with the strikers; they abide by the decision that the union accepts, and, moreover, the union men always share with them the strike funds. In the recent coal strike, only a small fraction of the miners were members of the union until the strike was imminent; but the non-union men were just as loyal to the strike as the members of the union, and the union was just as loyal to the non-union men as if they had each paid their dues."

Now for the other fellow:

"But the 'scab' is altogether a different man. He is the one who, when a strike is on, takes the place of the striker. If President Eliot and those like him really knew more of the character of the 'scab,' knew more about the actual kind of laborers that become 'scabs,' they would hesitate about calling the modern scab 'a very good type of a hero.' As a matter of fact, in probably ninety per cent. of the cases he is really a loose, irregular, disreputable, *quasi*-tramp laborer. He is the kind that seldom works regularly and is almost never a good workman. 'Scabs' are essentially camp followers of labor disturbances. President Eliot is probably not aware that in case of strikes the chief object of the employer is to demonstrate to the strikers and to the public that there are plenty of men who are willing to work on the terms offered. In order to demonstrate this they send out into the highways and hedges and offer exceptional inducements for men to come to work, simply to make a showing. The writer knows of several instances of the kind, where the wages offered have been fifty per cent. more than the strikers were asking. In addition to this, they often furnish board and lodging. They seldom expect to keep these workingmen permanently. They know in advance that only a few of them will prove competent workmen; but these men serve the purpose for the time being, as instruments to break the strike.

"Moreover, in most industries it usually happens that they spoil as much as they accomplish. The writer remembers one instance where the incompetency of the 'scab' laborers was such as to render them actually worthless, and in order to make a showing the material was taken out of the machinery which stood round the outside of the workroom, nearest the windows, and the machinery was run empty, the 'scabs' simply moving the machines as if they were working, so that the passers-by, hearing the noise, would think the factories were running, and the newspapers would announce with flaring headlines that the mills were rapidly filling up and would have no use for the strikers if they remained out a little longer. Of course, there are exceptions; but in the main there is really no heroism in the 'scab.' And he doesn't come as a hero. He seldom comes because he wants to work. He usually comes because there are exceptional inducements offered and because he is made an object of considerable attention. . . . . .

"He not only does not lessen the total of unemployed, but he defeats the effort of the other man to improve the condition of his whole class. He makes the job worse for himself, for everybody else, and for those that come after him. Is he a benefactor? To the extent that he succeeds, he prevents improvement. His only contribution is to the forces that make it impossible for the laborers in that group to get better economic or social conditions, and he is used specifically for that purpose. Under no other conditions would he have been employed. He is employed only as an instrument for preventing that improvement. . . . .

"From the viewpoint of the progress of society the 'scab' is an injury. He lacks every element that goes to make up a hero; his whole attitude is that of the sneak and the camp follower; of the man who robs the corpses on the battle-field, or attends a fire for the sake of the pickings. He contributes no element, either of personal honor, public spirit, or good workmanship, and adds nothing to the forces which make for the social betterment of anybody. There is every reason why honest, industrious laborers, whether members of unions or not, should despise the 'scab' and refuse to associate with him. It is an ethical impulse to ostracize him."

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SENATOR HOAR'S TRUST BILL.

"PLAINLY the work of a master hand," is the verdict of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) upon the anti-trust bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Hoar, chairman of the Senate judiciary committee. "If these provisions, powers, and penalties will not suppress 'trusts,'" declares *The Press*, "nothing will." Other papers also speak in similarly warm terms of the measure, but many of them believe that Congress will not pass this or any other anti-trust measure at this session. "The prospect for anti-trust legislation, which has never been bright," observes the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), "is poorer now than it was when Congress assembled."

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SENATOR HOAR,

Whose anti-trust bill is attracting more attention than any other that has been introduced at this session of Congress.

Senator Hoar's measure, after providing that previous laws on the subject "shall continue in force, and shall in no wise be held to be limited, restrained, or repealed by this act," appropriates $500,000 for the enforcement of this and the previous laws; and provides that every corporation engaging in foreign or interstate trade shall file statements with the Interstate Commerce Commission yearly, beginning September 15, 1904, showing the amount and value of the capital stock, how much of it has been paid in in cash, and what has been received for it otherwise, the names of the officers and agents, the facts regarding dividends, a statement of the interest held in other corporations, and an agreement signed by officers, managers, and directors to comply with this and other laws. The measure authorizes the Attorney-General to require of any such corporation "any statement he may think fit in regard to the conduct of its business" and "especially . . . a list of all contracts or transactions entered into within the twelve months preceding such requisition, in which it has sold any article or product, or carried any article or product at a rate less than the ordinary market price, if such article or product had been sold or carried by any other person than the party to such transaction; and he may further require the reasons for such distinction and the circumstances attending the same."

"A fine not exceeding $5,000" or "imprisonment not exceeding one year," or both, is provided for every person or corporation engaged in foreign or interstate trade "who shall enter into any contract, combination, or conspiracy, or who shall give any direction or authority to do any act for the purpose of driving out of business any other person engaged therein, or who for such purpose shall in the course of such commerce sell any article or product at less than its fair market value, or at a less price than it is accustomed to demand or receive therefor in any other place under like conditions; or who shall sell any article upon a condition, contract, or undertaking that it shall not be sold again by the purchaser, or restrain such sale by the purchaser." Every subsidiary corporation controlled by another corporation which violates this law is barred from foreign and interstate trade, and must submit its books to the inspection of the Attorney-General. Several sections follow covering attempts to evade the act, and providing for modified action by the Attorney-General in cases where the interruption of a business would injure the public; and then comes the concluding section, in which the Senator is said to take considerable pride, providing "that every president, treasurer, general manager, agent, or other person usually exercising the powers of such officers of any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, who has himself in its behalf violated, united to violate, or voted for or consented to the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall thereafter be personally liable for all the debts and obligations of any such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, created while such person holds such office or agency, whether under the same or subsequent elections or appointments."

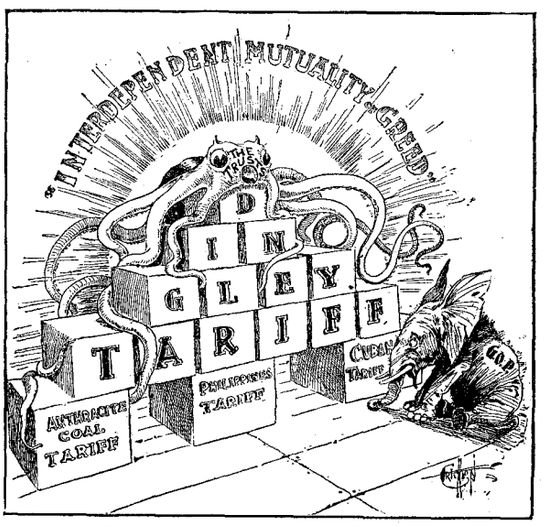
This measure would prohibit the bargain-counter, objects the New York *Sun* (Rep.), pointing to the clause against selling "any article or product at less than its fair market value, or at a less price than it [the corporation] is accustomed to demand or receive therefor in any other place under like conditions." *The Sun* continues:

"In the exciting race to be first in at the death of monopoly no incident is more curious than the inversion or perversion of ideas which has led the venerable chairman of the Senate judiciary committee to propose this legislation directly in restraint of competition—to make it a misdemeanor, under certain circumstances, to attempt to undersell a rival in trade."

The tariff-revision papers reiterate, in their comments on this bill, their assertion that the way to regulate the trusts is through the tariff. Some other objections are offered by the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) in the following paragraphs:

"Senator Hoar's plan for driving the public heel into the trust, to prod and goad it out of existence, is chimerical, as it is very likely intended to be. There is no mark of sincerity in the bill. It glows with impracticable provisions and futile suggestions. Its main idea is the filing of a statement with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the accuracy of which the officers of the corporation shall attest.

"The proposition is ludicrous. It makes a body which has proven itself impotent to an unexpected degree in performing its own duties the repository of facts about the capitalization and organization of manufacturing companies, where they will be as safely preserved as archives as tho they were sent to the Congressional Library or the Smithsonian Institution. The Interstate Commerce Commission has no right to nor business with such statements. By this bill it would also wholly lack legal power of compulsion. The law would be laughed at after it was passed, and to save it from that disgrace we should laugh at it now. What purpose is the measure designed to serve? What is the object of attack? The whole question of anti-trust legislation presumes an evil which it is within the power and scope of the Government to control and suppress. Is the trust such an evil?



AFRAID TO PUSH, LEST THE EDIFICE FALL.
—*The Philadelphia Record.*

"While we are no friends of the trust, it must be admitted that the industrial combination is the natural outgrowth of modern economic conditions. With some wrongs have come unmis-

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takable blessings and benefits. The concentration of capital has cheapened productive processes and advanced civilization by bringing necessities, conveniences, and luxuries of all kinds within the reach of all classes of men, and it is idle for us to close our eyes to the advantages which have accrued to society from this world-wide movement. It goes forward in spite of all we may do to resist its advance, and neither this generation nor the next, neither moralist nor politician will effectually or for long check a development which is the most characteristic economic trait to-day in all latitudes and longitudes on the civilized earth."

LOOTING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

AN "epidemic" of public land frauds extending from Washington and Oregon to New Mexico and Arizona, has, so it is charged, afflicted the West; and the only way to stop it is by the immediate repeal of the Desert Land act, the commutation clause of the Homestead act and the Timber and Stone act, all of which were enacted to assist the poor man but are working in the opposite direction and are helping the rich man to gain large tracts of land. This is the conclusion reached by the Washington correspondent of *Maxwell's Talisman*, published in Chicago in the interest of irrigators and homemakers. He gives as a basis of his statement the reports of special land agents and an analysis of the figures which will appear in the forthcoming report of the commissioner of the General Land Office. During the fiscal year ending June, 1902, nearly 20,000,000 acres of land passed from the Government to private ownership, which is about 4,000,000 acres more than in 1901, when the "record" for land disposals was supposed to have been made. This leads the correspondent to believe that the Government is parting with its land more rapidly than the law allows. He says further:

"It is not necessary to go beyond official reports to obtain sensational statements in regard to these homestead filings and the corrupt use to which this once beneficial law is now being put. One special agent of the General Land Office who has been investigating conditions in Nebraska, where in 1901 there were over four thousand homestead filings and in 1902 nearly as many, the two years involving an area of over one million acres of land, says: 'It is openly boasted that a genuine legal homestead entry has not been made in Nebraska for some time. Of course this is not so, as some have been made in good faith and the law is being complied with; but they are a small part of the aggregate number of entries.'

"This same agent, in referring to the fraudulent use of the homestead law for the purpose of securing a color of title to the public lands, says: 'This method has grown alarmingly in this State during the last two or three years, these filings being made by cattlemen and ranch owners with a view to protecting their fence lines. They allude to them as "our filings" just the same as so many cattle. No attempt is made or expected to be made to comply with the law. These entries are made by anybody and everybody that they can get who will certify to the oath. If a ranch owner wants to extend a certain fence line or take up a few entries in his pasture, he arranges for claimants at five or ten dollars a head, taking at the time the filing is made a relinquishment and a lease for the tract. Of course they file in all kinds of names and possibly two or three times under disguise. Thousands upon thousands of such entries have been made in this State within the past two or three years. The homestead law is a dead letter—absolutely no attention is paid to it. I understand that the same conditions prevail in other States.'

"If any one outside of an official of the Government were to make the above statement he would be looked upon as a sensational alarmist, but these words are taken from the published preliminary report of the land commissioner, and the detailed report which will follow tells the same story of other States in the remarkable number and location of filings under a law which was intended for the use of homebuilders and not for those whose sole purpose was to keep homebuilders out."

During the past year, we are further told, 500,000 acres of valuable timber land were disposed of under the Timber and Stone act at $2.50 per acre, one tree on each acre often yielding lumber enough to pay for the acre. In these cases some enterprising firm or individual hired others to take out a timber claim of 160 acres, and soon after to transfer it, on the payment of a small sum, a procedure strictly prohibited by the law. In many States and Territories, where most of the land has been disposed of, the commissioner's figures show that the population has not increased by a family, showing "that the land is not being absorbed by settlers, but by those who already control large areas and are extending their holdings."

The attention of Congress will be called to this matter this winter, but twenty-five years ago Senator Teller, then Secretary of the Interior, recommended the repeal of all the land laws allowing the Government to dispose of its land, excepting the one under which a man could secure 160 acres of land by living upon it and improving it. Every succeeding Secretary of the Interior has practically followed Senator Teller's recommendations, and yet Congress has not paid any attention to these. The law now existing in Oklahoma embodies some of the reforms which have been demanded in the general land laws, but still there is a chance for fraudulent acquisition. William E. Smythe dwells at length on the same subject in the same issue of *Maxwell's Talisman*. He describes how the frauds are perpetrated under the Desert Land act, which he refers to as "a fraud upon the people of the United States," and "a disgrace to the American name." This act gives any man or woman an opportunity to acquire 640 acres of desert land for $1.25 an acre. The applicants must swear that they have made arrangements to obtain water for the irrigation of the soil, and that they have actually seen the land. The men are not compelled to live on the land at all. This provision gives the exploiter his opportunity to get possession of the land, so that he may "be enriched by some other man's labors, or sell out at a large profit to some one who would need the land for a real home."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

VENEZUELA is coming to rank as the Mascagni of nations.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THE Hague tribunal may as well prepare to be roasted by Kipling.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

HON. J. S. CLARKSON, collector of the port of New York, is down South earning his salary.—*The Commoner.*

IF the price of that metal falls much farther this country may have free silver after all.—*The Chicago News.*

THESE are the shortest days of the winter; you notice it when you put your hand in your pocket.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SEÑOR CASTRO might supplement Kipling's poem on "The Rowers" with a few stanzas on "The Owers."—*The Hartford Post.*

MR. MASCAGNI is probably prepared to subscribe to the protection argument that the foreigner pays the tax.—*The Hartford Post.*

SENATOR DEPEW'S bill to authorize the issuance of an "emergency" currency shows what happens to a man when he is wed.—*The Houston Post.*

IF Editor Bryan is going to Mexico to study the silver problem, he had better hurry up, or there won't be any of it left.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

PRESIDENT NORD has taken possession of the Haitian palace and moved his belongings. They are now ready for the next revolution.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Venezuela would put a tax on the title of general, some headway might be made in the revenue problem confronting that country.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

IF the Standard Oil Company permits the price of oil to go much higher, it will be in danger of being classified as one of the wicked trusts.—*The Washington Star.*

PROBABLY Mascagni thinks his illustrious countryman, Christopher Columbus, was in mighty small business when he discovered America.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THERE was a time when European nations didn't consider it necessary to come in bunches when they had a crow to pick with an American country.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Government at Washington is taking a very calm view of the Venezuelan situation, considering the fact that the magazine editors are likely to turn themselves loose on it almost any time.—*The Denver Republican.*

IT is claimed that the bill providing for a department of commerce will save the Government some money by combining the statistical work. The Senate probably didn't know this, or it wouldn't have got through so easily.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

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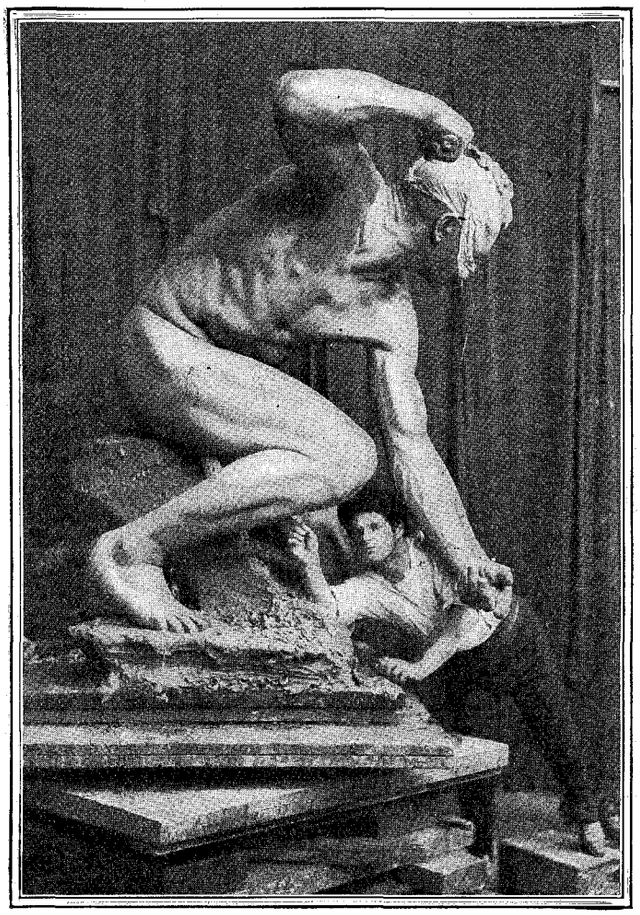
LETTERS AND ART.

A SYMBOLIST IN STONE.

AT a national exhibition of sculpture held in New York a few weeks ago the most prominent place was given to the work of George Grey Barnard. Mr. Barnard has been winning a larger and larger share of public attention for several years past. His great bronze "Pan," which is at present housed in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, won him distinction if only for the reason that it is the largest single piece of bronze ever cast in this country. Quite recently, he has been signally honored by being awarded the contract for the entire sculpture scheme of the new capitol of Pennsylvania, a work which he will perform in collaboration with Edwin A. Abbey, who has been chosen to do the mural painting on the same building. "It is a thing to be thankful for," declares Mr. Alexander Blair Thaw (in *The World's Work*, December), "that America has learned to appreciate his work and to realize that in George Grey Barnard she has produced that man of the ages, a really great sculptor." The same writer gives an account of Mr. Barnard's life, which we summarize as follows:



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MR. BARNARD AT WORK ON "THE HEWER" IN CLAY.
Courtesy of *The World's Work*.

The son of a clergyman of broad sympathies and of a mother through whom his artistic temperament was chiefly derived, he was born at Bellefonte, Pa., in 1863. He went out West early in his boyhood, living a free, untrammeled life in Illinois, in Iowa, and on the Mississippi, wandering through woods and swamps and becoming intimately acquainted with all phases of geology and of animal life. By fifteen he was an expert taxidermist and in the habit of drawing each creature from the life and so mounting them. He had as many as 1,200 specimens in his collection at this time. Then for about three years he earned his living as an engraver and worker in gold and silver ornaments. But at the same period he had already found his vocation and begun to model in clay. At the age of seventeen, he went to Chicago, and for a year studied the technique of drawing and modeling at the Chicago Art Institute. There was a closed room in the Institute building, closed and locked because the students of the previous year had mutilated the treasures concealed behind that locked door. This treasure was a complete collection of casts of the works of Michelangelo. One day the president of the Art Institute gave the key of that door to the boy Barnard, and there, for the first time, the man Barnard found himself face to face with the great drama of humanity as expressed through the human form. From that day he has known his own powers clearly, and has gone on over obstacles and through privations, temptations, and sacrifices straight toward his goal.

Later he went to Paris, where, for twelve long years, he struggled against difficulties of every kind. It is a thing of happy omen that his first work, made in Paris fifteen years ago, was seen and appreciated by a fellow countryman, the late Mr. Alfred Corning Clark, and by him brought, at a critical time, when Barnard could not have borne much longer the extreme privations of his condition of life. This work, "The Boy," made when Barnard was little more than a boy himself, was modeled in his little bedroom under a roof through which the rain and snow poured in, so that the sculptor was obliged to hang canvas over his iron bed; and the clay in its wet wrappings had to be covered with part of his bedclothes. But for a rare perfection of physical health and strength he could not have endured such extreme hardships. For instance, there was a time when, for many months, with nothing to eat but a little rice and milk, he kept on constantly with his work, drawing or modeling sixteen hours a day. And so during these twelve years, in the midst of that gay Paris, he had to struggle for his very life.

In the schools, and later, for many years, alone, Barnard's skill in handling clay and charcoal and the development of his powers of visualization brought him many honors, all culminating in the year "'94," when, at the age of thirty-one, he won his greatest success up to that time upon the exhibition of his work at the Salon, a triumph accorded him by a jury of the greatest artists, by the foremost critics, and by the people of Paris.

Mr. Barnard's first work of importance was a design for the tomb of a Norwegian philanthropist. It represents "Brotherly Love," and shows the nude figures of two young men with their heads partly buried in the rough marble, through which they seem to be groping for each other. Mr. Thaw writes of this piece:

"It is thus that Barnard seeks to make his appeal, through the simple symbolism of humanity itself, with none of the adventitious aids of convention or traditional allegory, and free also from their limitations, which held back even the strong hand of a Michelangelo. Therefore, we are not altogether surprised, when we turn to look at the great group called 'I Feel Two Natures Struggling Within Me,' to feel a sense of doubt, or at least of wonder; and we ask ourselves whether the sculptor, in this group, taken by itself, has not ventured too near the confines of his art.

"A study of the group, however, convinces one that it is important in itself; by its wonderful technical treatment; by the great and immediate impression of struggle which is conveyed in its unique ensemble as well as in the characterization and details of the group; and more especially by its expression of pure vital force. More important still was the indirect value of the 'Two Natures' to the artist himself—psychologically as a step in his development as man and artist, and practically as a means of development of his rare powers of visualization and technique."

"Man's Struggle with Nature" is the title of another of Mr. Barnard's groups; and he has achieved remarkable originality of design in a cinerary urn in memory of the late Anton Seidl, encircled by twenty-seven figures. His last two works, "The Hewer" and "Maidenhood," are thus contrasted by Mr. Thaw:

"Of these two works, 'The Hewer,' a colossal figure in a gray toned marble from the same quarry as Michelangelo's 'David,'

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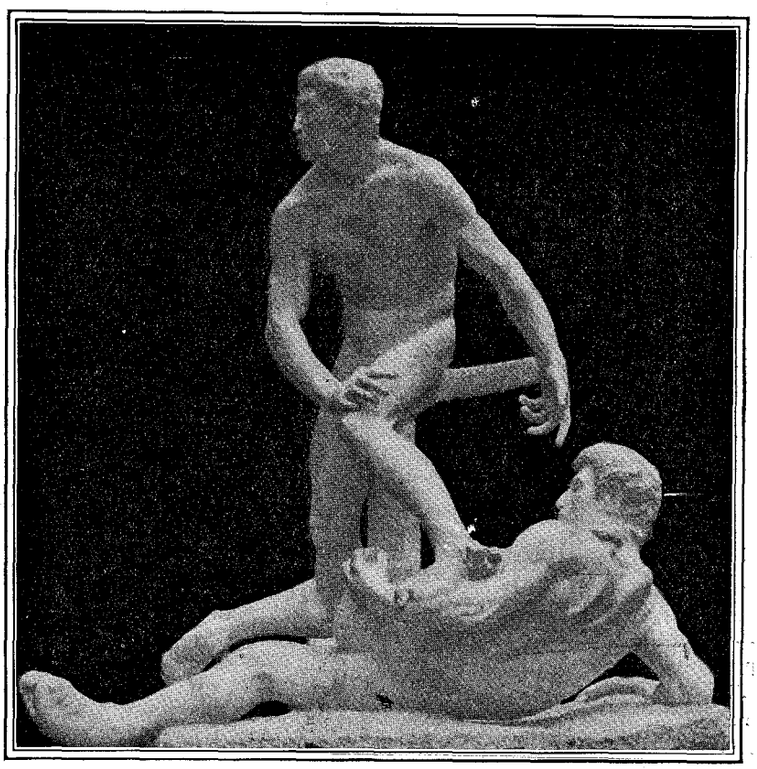
and the infinitely and tenderly beautiful 'Maidenhood,' it may be said that, with all the tremendous difference between them, each is, as it were, a complement to the other; and together they splendidly complete Barnard's present achievement, and serve as sure omens of his success in future creations. In 'The Hewer,' by the simplest synthesis, he has brought together and concentrated in a single figure of primitive man the whole gospel of labor, in its birth and beginning, in its discipline and in its dignity.

"In the harmoniously forceful movement of 'The Hewer,' as in the very central meaning of 'Maidenhood,' there is some suggestion of the unusual fertility of conception and invention of the artist, the 'Hewer' being but a single figure of a proposed colossal group of 'Primitive Man.' For Barnard's future promise consists not only in these works already done, but in that exuberance of imagination, not too often seen in modern art, which, given power of execution, is one of the marks of genius."



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"I FEEL TWO NATURES STRUGGLING WITHIN ME."

"This group is intended to express the battle we all wage who open our heart and mind to the light."—*George Grey Barnard.*

Courtesy of *The World's Work.*

SOME ASPECTS OF JEWISH FICTION.

IN a recent article on "The Attitude of the Jews toward Jewish Fiction," Mr. Bernard G. Richards, a young Jewish journalist, of New York, points out that the Jewish people are, on the whole, decidedly indifferent, if not actually hostile, to the literary efforts of even their greatest novelists. This attitude he ascribes to the fact that "the marked sensitiveness of the Jew makes him shrink from exposure of his exclusive, isolated, and self-centered life." He continues (in *The Reader*, New York):

"The distinct people desires to remain distinct, and, above all, in its spiritual pursuits it wishes to be left alone. The same aloofness has for centuries kept it from fusing with other peoples, when fusion would have meant exemption from the direst persecutions. Into the holy of holies of his private and religious life, the eye of the stranger is not welcome. Judaism was ever sufficient unto itself, and never sought any converts or conquests. It has never wished to go on parade. In all his secular interests and mundane activities, in all appertaining to his contributions to the world's work and progress, the Jew was ready and willing to have intercourse with the rest of the world; but in his synagog and his home he wished to be left alone. And now when the novelist follows him to these holy places he turns around facing him sternly and asks: 'Whither, sir?' The cosmopolitanism of the Jew has been much commented upon, but his other and earlier extreme is his clannishness, or, to call it by a more pleasing name, exclusiveness. Whatever the Jew was subjected to outwardly, he was perfectly safe when he retired into his inner self, a world of dreams and ideals of his own, wherein no one ever molested him. The modern, realistic, critical novelist comes somewhat in the nature of a disturbing agitator, and it can not be said that he is very welcome."

Among the younger generation of Jews, however, as Mr. Richards goes on to say, are to be found an increasing number of liberals and radicals who have outgrown the "exclusive" attitude and who read and appreciate the stories of Zangwill, Cahan, Gordon, Herman Bernstein, and others. Zangwill Mr. Richards regards as by far the greatest of modern Jewish novelists—"a consummate artist," who "has penetrated the very depth of Israel's soul and with all the faith and fervor of an inspired poet has pictured its inner dreams and outward realities." We quote further:

"The publication of the 'Children of the Ghetto' evoked much opposition, and most of it came from the German, or reformed, or rich Jews—for there is usually a marriage between these three conditions. It was so in the case of other productions of a like nature. Pictures of the poverty and misery, the squalor and the sordidness of the Ghetto, and such graphic and glowing pictures as Zangwill has painted, are very offensive to the aristocratic, the fashionable, and wealthy members of the tribes that have not been lost. They do not want the world to know of these circumstances, and they fear that they may be confounded with and likened to these lowly Jews. It is like an effort to conceal the black sheep of the family. They are ashamed of their poor relations. And for those crawling creatures, anxious and ambitious to shine in unfriendly Christian society, exhibitions of Whitechapel or East-Side life are a distinct advantage. In their anger they forget, or ignore that the Ghetto is a 'world which hides beneath its stony and unlovely surface an inner world of dreams, fantastic and poetic as the mirage of the Orient where they were woven, of superstitions grotesque as the cathedral gargoyles of the Dark Ages in which they had birth,' and that 'over all lie tenderly some streaks of celestial light shining from the face of the great Lawgiver.'"

The views set forth by Mr. Richards are evidently of special interest to the Jewish mind, for they elicit extended comment in the Jewish journals both of this country and of England. *The Jewish American* (Detroit) finds his article unsatisfactory both in its delineation of what constitutes Jewish fiction and in its diagnosis of the cause of the Jew's dislike to that literature. It declares:

"Mr. Zanwgill has portrayed the grotesque, the ugly, the repulsive in ghetto life and thought, but what is sweet and sacred and soulful in it he has failed to bring into prominence. His realism is one-sided, and in so far is not true. . . . This is the real cause of the Jew's dislike of the so-called Jewish fiction, a fact which Mr. Richards and many another who like him speak of the Jew as 'a race,' will do well to learn. Paint us the Jew

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as he is—a man among men with human virtues and human weaknesses, but neither devil nor saint, and the portrayal will not fail of appreciation, even at the hands of our hypersensitive coreligionists."

The Jewish Exponent (Philadelphia) says:

"Considering that at least two-thirds of the Jewish people are still living in the shadow of the Ghetto, it must be likewise conceded that the remaining third have a higher claim on the novelist's attention than has hitherto been acknowledged. Their lives are not so barren and prosaic as to be unworthy of description; their actions are replete with material for dramatic and even romantic treatment, and even their failings can be used to 'point a moral and adorn a tale.' The older Jewish communities in America provide numerous themes, worthy of the pen of a Cable, a Howells, or even a Hawthorne. There is material for many a romance, many a comedy, and many a tragedy contained in the lives of the members of these communities. And if this is true of the New World, it is true in even greater degree of the Old. The material is at hand. It only requires the pen of a genius to give expression to the life of the Jews who never lived in the Ghetto, and were never really brought within its direct influence. The pen of this genius has another fruitful field for Jewish romance—the historical field, which Jewish novelists have done so little to cultivate. The Jewish historical novel would not attract the writer who delights in 'Sword and Cloak' romance. But its possibilities are none the less strong, and its interest might be made even more absorbing than the works of the modern romantic school. The material is at hand. The real difficulty is to find the genius who knows how to use it."

RISE OF A BOER LITERATURE.

THE London *Academy and Literature* has recently taken occasion to note the absence of any artistic work of distinction dealing with the South African war. "Of the three or four hundred thousand men that have been sent over-seas to a strange continent," it says, "not a single artist of significance has stepped out of the ranks of the fighters to create a cunning living image in literature of the strange life of the camp and battle-field." And yet, on the Boer side at least, the literature growing out of the war has been sufficiently remarkable. Says the Chicago *Record-Herald:*

"Before the war the world had scarcely heard of a Boer book, and the silence on that side during the hostilities seemed to confirm the impression that the Afrikander farmers were an inarticulate race. Now every burgher seems to have thrown down the rifle only to take up the pen, and we have the phenomenon of a Boer literature created out of hand.

"Ex-President Kruger has written his reminiscences, and General De Wet has told the story of his three-year campaign. General Botha has given his version of the fight, and the wife of General De la Rey is about to record her sufferings and experiences in a book. The English papers have just finished reviewing extensive volumes written by General Ben Viljoen and the chaplain of President Steyn. The Free State President himself is still to be heard from, and so is General Cronje, but these and half a score besides are not likely to remain silent. The conditions are peculiarly favorable for this literary outpouring from the defeated side; the Boers are naturally proud of their strong resistance, while the British public is in a generous mood, which gives the burghers a large audience in that country as well as in America and Europe.

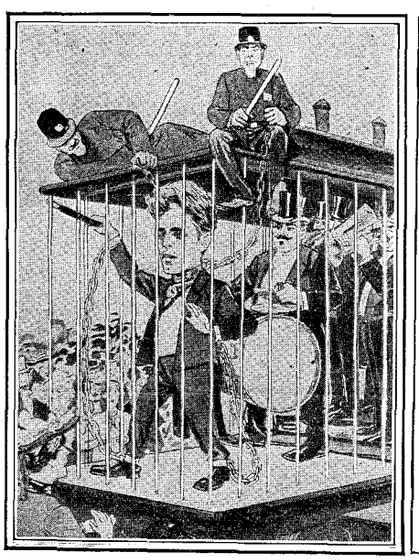
"The quality of these books is almost as noteworthy as their quantity. The Dutch Afrikanders write as vigorously and intelligently as they fought. They show less bitterness than might have been expected, and the British press treats them with a reasonable degree of respect. All this is fortunate politically. It is likely to do a good deal toward reconciling vanquished and victor, thus simplifying the difficult task of reconstruction.

"The only disquieting thought is that these literary soldiers, having had a taste of the Pierian spring, may lose their presence of mind and join the innumerable army of novelists. In that case Tolstoy's theory of the evil effects of all wars would be established."

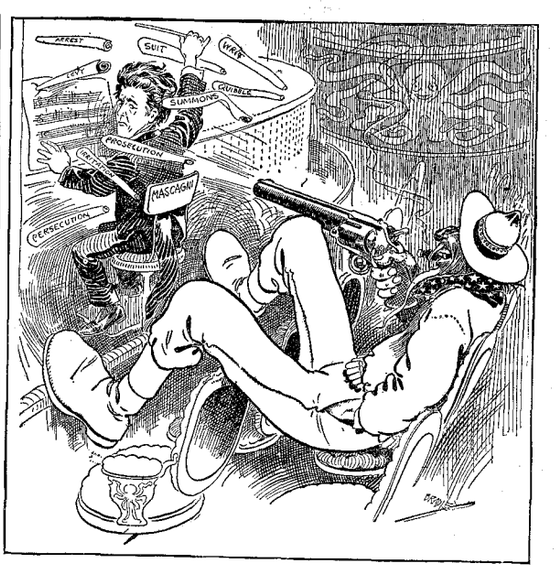
BURNS AS AN ENGLISH POET.

ROBERT BURNS has for so long been accepted as the typical and distinctively national representative of Scottish literature that it comes as something of a surprise to find him championed as an English poet. Mr. David Christie Murray, the novelist and playwright, not only maintains that Burns was as indisputably a poet in the English, as in the Scotch, tongue, but attempts to demonstrate that "he is at his best and highest in those frequent passages in which he diverges from that Ayrshire Scottish, which was his birthright, to the English tongue." Mr. Murray writes (in *The Contemporary Review*, November):

"It is not commonly recognized that (apart from his humorous and satirical poems) something like half of Burns's work is done in English pure and simple, nor is it apparently observed that even in some of those poems which are cited as being in the vernacular, the greater bulk of the verse is not even salted with a hint of dialect. One could readily imagine the laughter which might greet the statement that 'Scots Wha Hae' is an English poem. Yet the fact remains that there are only five words in a work of twenty-four lines which are not indisputably English. They are 'wha,' 'hae,' 'wham,' 'aften,' and 'fa',' and it is not necessary to point out that these also are English with a localized spelling. In the 'Lines to a Mountain Daisy' there are eight Ayrshire words, and the poem contains nine verses of six lines each. In the 'Vision' there are thirty-five consecutive verses of six lines each in which there is not a solitary word of dialect or even of localized spelling. In 'Mary in Heaven' we



"CAVALLERIA BARNUMIANA."—A GERMAN VIEW OF MASCAGNI'S AMERICAN TOUR.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



AND YET FOREIGNERS SAY AMERICANS DO NOT APPRECIATE GENIUS.
—*The Chicago News.*

MASCAGNI'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

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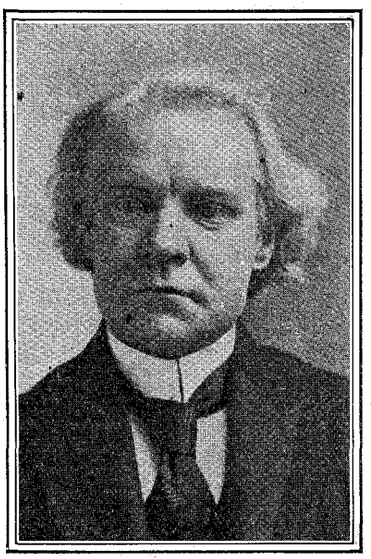
have four eight-line verses of pure English: and no intrusion of a hint of Scots. In 'Man Was Made to Mourn' there is no dialect. It contains eighty-eight lines. In the 'Cottar's Saturday Night' there are one hundred and eighty lines, of which one hundred and thirty contain no Scottish word. . . . By the general consent of critical mankind 'Scots Wha Hae' is the fieriest and intensest call to freedom to which the world has listened. You have but to write 'o' for 'a,' to insert a 'v' and a double 'l,' and, behold! a poem without a trace of local color. And it would appear to be pretended that this volcanic splendor of patriotic rage owes its virtue to a few odd forms of spelling. It is fairly clear that it owes its qualities to the fact that its author was a poet of very unusual faculty, and was, when he chose to be so, a poet in the English tongue."

If Burns had rigorously confined himself to Scotch dialect, his audience must necessarily have been very limited. Furthermore, "a little language such as the Ayrshire Scotch was at the time when Burns was born to make it glorious, is excellent for humor, and super-excellent for the tenderer intimacies of the heart; but it is naturally without terms in which to express certain lofty and subtle forms of thought." Mr. Murray contends that Burns realized this keenly, and that it was this realization which enabled him to lay soundly the foundations of a world-wide fame, instead of building a merely local reputation:

"Let us notice the overwhelming advantage which Burns enjoys over other great British poets. He is the owner of an additional language, which he can use in its purity if he so pleases, and which he alone amongst other writers of acknowledged greatness is permitted to intermix in any degree which may seem befitting to him with a more dignified and copious vocabulary. To illustrate the astonishing and perfect art with which he does this I must needs have recourse to quotation. But before I proceed to the actual citation of words, I will offer a broad illustration of the principle of the criticism I apply to Burns. Often as he has proved his mastery of pathos, his two greatest achievements in that way are—I presume I may say by common consent—the lines to Mary and 'Ye Banks and Braes.' Each lays before us the sorrow of departed joys, and the emotions produced by the reading of the one are very closely akin to the emotions produced by the reading of the other. What instinct led the poet to write the one wholly in English and the other in a delicately blended form of the English and Ayrshire tongues? The answer appears to be simple. In the lines to Mary no touch of local color is needed to add to the poignant effect produced. We are here in the presence of a bereaved human creature whose soul is one anguish cry after the departed. It does not matter in the least whether the heart be that of a Scot or a Breton or a Mongol. Humanity is greater than nationality. Manhood—simple manhood—writhing in that agony we have all known or are doomed to know, sends forth this lamentable and exceeding bitter cry. That it is an Ayrshire peasant who thus suffers makes no difference in the world. But in 'Bonnie Doon' rusticity is an essential of the whole matter. A country girl is lamenting the perfidy of her lover, and if we had not the touching dialect in which she pours forth her grief we should not have present to our minds the simplicity which contributed to her downfall, and which at once elicits our pitying pardon. Let us try the last four lines in English:



DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.
He thinks that Burns was at his highest as an English rather than as a Scottish poet.

> With lightsome heart I pulled a rose
> Full sweet upon its thorny tree,
> And my false lover stole my rose,
> But ah! he left the thorn to me.

Nothing can spoil the beauty of the conceit, and yet a something has evaporated—a suggestion of artlessness and innocence. Beautiful it is and beautiful it remains, and if Burns had chosen so to write it, it would have gone home: but he did better with it. It is pure English with an Ayrshire accent—nothing more. But the accent is an essential here. And so we get it. For Burns never writes English where Scotch will serve his turn better, and never writes a word of Scotch where English is needed for his purpose."

Mr. Murray presents this further illustration of his theory from "Tam o' Shanter":

"In a wholly humorous consideration of

> The mony serious sage advises
> The husband frae the wife despises,

the poet permits himself the broadest employment of dialect: as for example:

> She tauld thee weel thou was a skellum.
> A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum;
> That frae November till October
> Ae market day thou wasna sober;
> That ilka melder, wi' the miller,
> Thou sat as long as thou had siller;
> That every naig was ca'd a shoe on
> The smith an' thee got roaring fou on:

"And so on, in almost but not quite the broadest of dialect, until the poet's thought rises beyond the noise of Soutar Johnnie's mirth, and the atmosphere of the reaming swats that drank divinely: and with the rising of the thought, he chooses once again the nobler medium of expression, and in eight lines of universally acknowledged beauty he challenges a place beside the best of those who have written in English verse alone.

> But pleasures are like poppies spread,
> You seize the flow'r, its bloom is shed!
> Or like the snow-flake in the river,
> One moment white—then melts for ever;
> Or like the borealis race
> That flit ere you can point their place;
> Or like the rainbow's lovely form
> Evanishing amid the storm."

We are reminded, in conclusion, of the "absence of dialect in many of the poet's best-known single lines, such as 'the rank is but the guinea stamp,' or that noble phrase of mourning, 'and left us darkling in a world of tears.'" Burns did not *sink* into English, declares Mr. Murray, but "rose into it with complete spontaneity and unfailing judgment in all his more delicate, dignified, and charming work, and it is to his mastery of a most delicate, dignified, and charming English that he mainly owes the unique place he occupies among poets."

NOTES.

HENRY JAMES'S new novel, "The Ambassadors," is appearing serially in *The North American Review*.

FREDERICK W. RUCKSTUHL, of New York, chief of sculpture for the St. Louis World's Fair, has resigned on account of a disagreement with the Exposition directors. His place will be filled by Karl Bitter.

READERS of the first issue of *The Protest: a Journal for Philistines*, published last September "at ye Sign of ye Hop-Pole" in Crockham Hill, Kent, England, were urged to set a proper value on that number if only for the reason that it might be the last. Three more issues, however, have since made their appearance, "quaint, fragmentary, perverse, and quite unnecessary," according to the view of the London *Academy and Literature*. *The Protest* is printed by a coterie of young artists whose methods and ideals recall those of the Roycrofters at East Aurora.

IN the death of Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Western literature loses an interesting figure. Mrs. Catherwood was the author of sixteen books, among the best known of which are "The Romance of Dollard," "The Lady of Fort St. John," and "Lazarre." "She early recognized the fictional value of the history of the French in this country," declares the Chicago *Evening Post*, "and whatever of success she attained as a novelist rests upon her treatment of the material she garnered from the romance and realism of those early pioneering and pathfinding days."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF THE YEAR 1902.

THE year that has just come to a close is regarded as so remarkable from a physical standpoint by Messrs. Lagrange and Van den Broeck, two Belgian physicists, that at a recent meeting of the Belgian Geological Society they proposed that a scientific commission should be appointed to study the phenomena of the year and their interrelations. The proposition, we are told by the *Revue Scientifique* (December 6), was very favorably received. The writers said, as reported in that paper:

"It appears as if the year 1902 is to assume a peculiar character among those that precede and follow it. If we consider it from the point of view of seismic phenomena, or from that of volcanic action, we seem to agree in recognizing that it stands out in special prominence in the ordinary progress of such events. The geographical phenomena of which the region of the Antilles, and especially the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent have been the theater almost continuously since last March, and more particularly since May (the great explosion that destroyed St. Pierre was on the eighth of this month), have attracted our attention, amid this mass of geophysical disturbances, on account of the ruin and disaster that they have caused.

"If we consider them, however, from the scientific point of view alone, they seem to present themselves only as one of the aspects of a general disturbed condition in the totality of the phenomena; or, if the word 'disturbed' is perhaps too strong, in our present state of ignorance, let us say of a peculiar condition of these phenomena.

"This apparently peculiar state of the year 1902 we think it useful to study in a general manner, and to prove or disprove its existence by a scientific investigation in some definite directions. . . . These directions may be classified as follows: (1) Seismic phenomena; (2) volcanic phenomena; (3) meteorologic phenomena; (4) magnetic phenomena; (5) solar physics.

"But we do not wish the inquiry to stop here; we think that the commission should be asked to pass on a third point that it seems to us should give to our proposal its principal interest. Does the comparison of the material at our disposal indicate a dependence, a relationship between these different orders of phenomena; and if this relation exists, how does it manifest itself, what is its importance, where does it begin, and where does it end?

"Our project is a vast one. . . . The questions of general cosmic influences, of the close relationships between the divers phenomena of which the atmosphere, the oceans, and the earth's crust are the outward manifestations, gain daily in scope and are becoming more firmly established. We do not desire to quote here the systems that have been worked out, often most laboriously, along this line; we even wish to disregard all such systems in submitting this program. But who will deny that our central star, our sun, is the divinity that gives us life? . . . Who does not know that geophysic activity, the superficial variation of such elements as temperature and pressure, is in intimate correlation with the rotation of the globe? Need we mention the terrestrial magnetic system, whose elements show themselves in constant daily relation with the sun's height, and whose perturbations follow those of the sun's surface? The question, of course, does not lie here. The investigation that we propose is not for the verification of a system, but for the study of facts, the following-up of correlations of which a certain number are already well established by science, so that we may profit, while perhaps throwing a little light on the great questions raised, by a general investigation devoted to a year which, we repeat, seems to have been of a unique character. First of all, it is desirable precisely to define this character and to seek to make its causes clear."

It is remarked by *Ciel et Terre* (Paris) that this is not the first proposal for such an investigation. Among others, such a study was made in England after the memorable Krakatoa eruption; and even further back—three-quarters of a century ago—Quetelet established a sort of permanent investigating bureau for remarkable terrestrial phenomena, which was carried on at the Observatory of Uccle.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS ARSENIC A NECESSITY OF LIFE?

ONE would scarcely reckon arsenic as one of the things that we can not get along without; yet the recent discoveries of Prof. Armand Gautier, of Paris, seem to show that its presence in the body is absolutely necessary to some of the most important vital processes. The consequences of this discovery, which has already been mentioned in these columns, are thus set forth by M. Capitan, a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, December 13):

"Arsenic—that terrible poison, abhorred of all peoples for ages; the chief ingredient of the philters of antiquity and the Middle Ages, when they were designed to get rid of a troublesome enemy—arsenic is neither more nor less than a constituent element of the tissues of all living beings, vegetable or animal. Without arsenic no life is possible; this purveyor of death is one of the great supporters of life. Such is the apparent paradox affirmed by Prof. Armand Gautier, as the result of physiological and clinical observations . . . . . .

"Arsenic, in fact, exists normally in man and animals, in the skin and its appendages, the thyroid and mammary glands, the brain and the bones. In the other organs it has been found only in slight traces. This organic arsenic is eliminated by the epidermis, the skin, the hair, and the horns in mammals. . . . . .

"Whence comes this arsenic? M. Gautier, not having found it in wheat, sought it in the lower plants that contain iodin. . . . In marine algæ, the seaweeds, containing large proportions of iodin, Gautier found considerable quantities of arsenic, as large as 0.208 milligram in 100 grams. In fresh-water algæ, poor in iodin, there was less arsenic. Curiously enough the mass of fossil algæ and their spores, constituting the special form of coal called 'boghead,' contain in 100 grams about 2.20 milligrams of arsenic.

"Is marine arsenic found in seaweed alone? To get information on this point, M. Gautier examined the living material known as 'plankton,' consisting of vegetable débris, lower animal life, and microscopic algæ, everywhere found in visible or invisible suspension in sea-water. In it he found a quantity of arsenic amounting to 0.0025 milligram to the liter. Sea-water, then, the great generator of the lower forms of life, is a veritable bouillon of arsenical cultures. Even when deprived of its plankton it still contains clear traces of dissolved arsenic, partly organic.

"But where does the sea get this quantity of arsenic, which, taking into account the enormous mass of sea-water that covers the globe, must represent a huge weight? Only the primitive rocks that have been corroded and abraded by the sea since geologic times would seem capable of furnishing this quantity of arsenic. And, in fact, M. Gautier has found 0.06 milligram of the metalloid in 100 grams of granite. The provision of arsenic on the earth's surface is therefore enormous, and will be sufficient for ages for the consumption of living beings, who also constantly restore it. The arsenical cycle has thus been established by the eminent chemist. First the sea takes it from eruptive rocks and dissolves it. Numerous marine plants, as well as fishes, take it up, and can transmit it to man. Land plants also take it from the soil formed by the detritus of old rocks and pass it on to other plants and to animals.

"When it has once entered the organism, as we have seen, the arsenic localizes itself in certain groups of organs. It is certainly not abundant in the tissues like nitrogen, nor even like phosphorus, but it plays a very important part there. Just as phosphorus is the exciting element of the functions of cellular nutrition, arsenic appears to be the exciting ferment of the still more important functions of sensation and reproduction.

"We see then that the old physicians who prescribed arsenic to tone up the organism and stimulate its functions, and at the same time to save its own substance, did good without knowing it, as M. Jourdain wrote prose. They thought that they were bringing about a simple stimulation of the organism by means

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of a poison administered in feeble doses, and they were right; but they were doing still more—they were furnishing to the organism one of its necessary constituent principles of which it was in need.

"Thus, from all these different points of view, the discovery of M. Gautier is of the liveliest interest. In introduces a new idea into the chemistry of living beings; it tells us of the universal part played by arsenic; it may also be fertile in various applications to therapeutics, perhaps even to hygiene, mental as well as physical, since to absorb assimilable arsenic is to enrich the brain, increase its vitality, and improve the psychic functions. Half a century ago Moleschott's exclamation—'No mind without phosphorus!'—made a great sensation among his contemporaries. Now we can say with even more reason, 'No thought without arsenic!'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

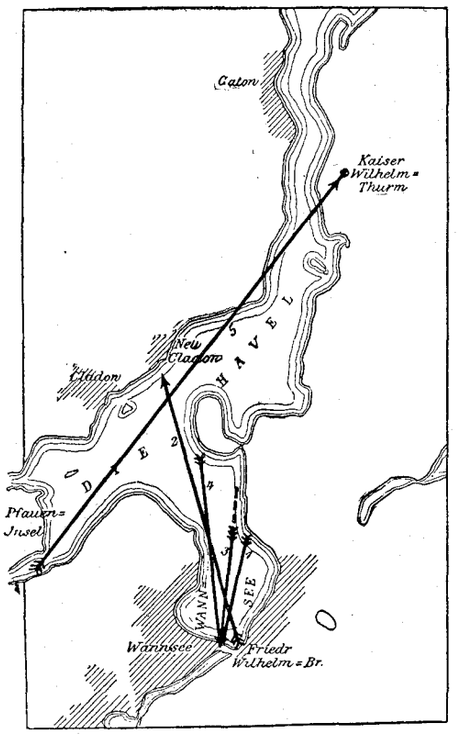
THE OVERPRODUCTION OF WEAKLINGS.

OF the fact that civilization sometimes involves retrogression as well as progress there seems to be, unfortunately, little doubt. Especially along the lines of the physical condition of the race does this tendency show itself. This question, which has challenged the attention of more than one thinker, has recently been treated by Mr. H. G. Wells in *The Cosmopolitan* in an interesting manner. Altho Mr. Wells is chiefly known as a writer of imaginative fiction, he has had a thorough training in science, and his book "Anticipations" has shown that his ideas on the social problems of the future, especially as related to advances in applied mechanics, can be thrown into a more serious form than that of romance. Says a reviewer in *The Medical Record:*

"He deals with the question of overpopulation, and the deterioration of the human race under the present conditions of life in civilized countries. With regard to infant mortality, Mr. Wells is especially eloquent, and his strictures on things as they are pungently scathing. He says, in part: 'A portion of infant and child mortality represents, no doubt, the lingering and wasteful removal from this world of beings with inherent defects, beings who, for the most part, ought never to have been born, and need not have been born under conditions of greater foresight. These, however, are the merest small fraction of our infant mortality. It leaves entirely untouched the fact that a vast multitude of children of untainted blood and good mental and moral possibilities—as many, perhaps, as one hundred in each one thousand born—die yearly through lack of sufficient food, lack of sufficient good air, and lack of sufficient attention. The plain and simple truth is that they are born needlessly. There are still far too many births for our civilization to look after adequately; we are still unfit to be trusted with a rising birth-rate.'

"Mr. Wells's remedy for this state of affairs, while no doubt Utopian at the present juncture, is, nevertheless, based upon some solid foundation of common sense. The first of the expedients, he thinks, which would lead to a permanent improvement in these matters is the establishment of a minimum of soundness and sanitary convenience in houses, below which standard it shall be illegal to inhabit a house at all. There should be a certain relation between the size of rooms and their ventilating appliances, a certain minimum of lighting, certain conditions of open space about the house, and sane rules about foundations and materials. These regulations would vary with the local density of population. Legislation against overcrowding is another measure recommended by the writer.

"Mr. Wells's views have received much attention at the hands of English medical men, and it is recognized that he has treated the subject in a brilliant and, in many respects, in an illuminating manner."



MAP SHOWING DIRECTION OF RUHMER'S EXPERIMENTS.

Courtesy of *The Electrical World and Engineer* (New York).

TALKING OVER A BEAM OF LIGHT.

THE ingenious improvements on Bell's photophone, recently made by Ernest Ruhmer, of Berlin, have already been noticed in this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST. We are now enabled to give further particulars from a description of Herr Ruhmer's apparatus contributed to *The Electrical World and Engineer* by A. F. Collins. The two fundamental principles involved in the Ruhmer electro-optical telephone are the variation in the resistance of selenium under the action of luminous waves, and the changes in the light-emitting qualities of an electric arc under the influence of a superimposed current. Says Mr. Collins:

"In one of the earliest types of arc-transmitter and selenium-receiver . . . a beam of light, either from the sun or an arc-lamp—altho the latter is the more preferable form—is caused to pass through a condensing lens where the converged rays fall on a concave mirror of small dimensions. This mirror is fastened with exactness to the center of a diaphragm—such as is used in an ordinary telephone-transmitter; and placed immediately back of it is a mouthpiece.

"An objective lens for projecting the light to a distant receiving-device completes the transmitting system, and it is at once obvious that an electric current plays no part in the propagation of the message, if we except the fact that light is itself of electro-magnetic origin.

"The receiver differs from the transmitter in that it is strictly an electro-optical apparatus. [It consists of] a parabolic reflector of short focal length and having in its focal line a selenium cell. Connected to the terminals of the selenium cell and in series with it are a single [battery] element and a telephone-receiver.

"In action, the apparatus is quite simple. When the diaphragm of the transmitter is caused to vibrate, there is a relative change in the amount and intensity of the beam of light reflected from the mirror and through the lens. The light waves, so propagated, are received by the parabolic reflector, and here again the diverging light is brought to a concentrated point of great intensity, where it acts upon the photo-electric cell of selenium, which, with every minute variation of the converged pencil of light, responds by a similar change in its resistivity properties to an electric current.

"With the object in view of developing the experimental photophone of Professor Bell into a wireless telephone having an application which should be of commercial value, Mr. Ruhmer has devoted much time to the experimental investigation of the speaking-arc, the selenium cell, and their combination as forming a completed whole."

Shortly after Professor Bell concluded his experiments with the photophone in this country, Dr. H. T. Simon devised the so-called speaking-arc. In this an alternating current due to an induction-coil to which a telephone-transmitter is attached is passed through the lamp, where it is found that the emitted light varies proportionately. These variations of volume and inten-

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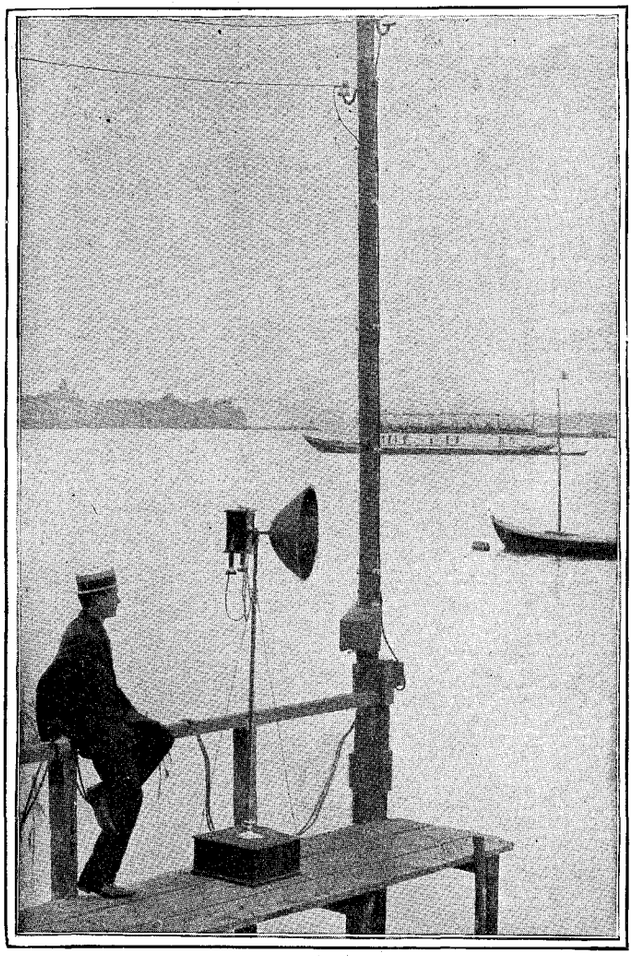
sity, altho so rapid that the eye can not detect them, are sufficiently great to impress either a selenium cell or a sensitive photographic film. Says the writer:

"By causing a kinetoscopic film, such as is used in moving-picture machines, to move rapidly before the speaking-arc, Ruhmer has succeeded in photographing these changes and in this way be obtained a continuous record of the different degrees of light representing articulate speech; and by passing this moving record of the voice before an arc-light and a selenium cell in circuit with a telephone-receiver the original sound-waves



RUHMER'S RECEIVING APPARATUS.
Courtesy of *The Electrical World and Engineer* (New York).

are reproduced with very little distortion and with considerable distinctness, and thus a new form of phonograph results."

Ruhmer's trials of this device have been remarkably successful. To quote again:

"The first trial was made across the Wannsee in the daytime, a distance of 1½ kilometers [about a mile] when the air was clear. The second experiment took place in a heavy rain. This was also across the Wannsee, the distance being 1.6 kilometers. An accident to the storage-battery prevented tests to a greater distance.

"On July 16, in the afternoon, when the sun was shining, another test was made and proved entirely successful, articulate speech being reproduced clearly a distance of 2.3 kilometers [1⅓ miles]. As these tests exceeded in range the limits of the Wannsee it was determined to test the photo-electrical telephone on the Havel, where a greater distance could be obtained. On the evening of July 25 tests were made between the transmitter on the *Germania*, near Peacock Island, over a distance of 7 kilometers [4⅓ miles], to the receiving-station erected on an eminence at Kaiser Wilhelm Tower, Grunewald, and when the atmosphere was heavy and somewhat foggy. This ended the series of experiments, but I am informed by Herr Ruhmer that at subsequent tests he was enabled to transmit articulate speech a distance of 15 kilometers [9⅓ miles], when it was received in a very satisfactory manner."

ARE THE NEGROS DEFICIENT IN VITAL RESISTANCE?

THE vital statistics of the last census show that at every age-period the mortality among the colored people is far higher than among the whites. This fact has been widely commented on both in the medical and the lay press, and has been generally held to show that the powers of vital resistance in the negro race are below par. In *The Medical Examiner*, which is largely devoted to life-insurance, the problem is considered by F. J. Hoffman, statistician to the Prudential Insurance Company, who comes to the conclusion that "the various races and types of mankind differ fundamentally and widely in longevity and specific disease liability," and that from the insurance standpoint it would be the height of folly to grant equal rates to the two races. Among other things Mr. Hoffman shows that the death-rate from consumption among colored adults is nearly four times as great as among whites, while it is nine times as great among colored as among white children. These facts would seem at first sight as conclusive as they are startling, yet Mr. Hoffman's inferences are challenged editorially by *The Hospital* (December 13), which on looking carefully into his tables finds room for doubting whether the data prove the existence of special liability to disease in the negro. Says the writer:

"That the death-rate among the colored population is excessive there seems to be no doubt or question. But before we can put this down to any special weakness of stamina, any special defect in disease-resisting power, we must be assured that the average negro is exposed to no greater risks, and that the sanitary conditions amid which he lives are on an average no worse than those of the surrounding whites; and it is here that the statistics not only fail, but appear to suggest another explanation. Among the tables given is one which, as well as showing the comparative mortalities of whites and blacks, gives also the comparative mortalities of various races of whites, arranged according to the nationalities of their mothers. From this we see that while the difference in the death-rates between whites and colored far transcends any that is to be found between the whites of various nativities, yet a very considerable difference does occur among the several groups of whites. At adult ages it is the Irish who, next to the colored races, have the highest death-rate. Take the age-period of 34 to 44, and we find that, against 7.5 among the United States whites, it was 15.0—that is, more than twice as great—among the Irish, and 21.0, or nearly three times as great, among the colored population; while in regard to consumption the Irish death-rate at certain ages treads closely on the heels of the excessive mortality of the colored races. What is there, then, which is common to the colored and the Irish?

"In regard to the difference between the death-rates of the native-born and the foreign whites, we are told that 'The fact must not be overlooked that the foreign whites are very largely employed in dangerous and unhealthy occupations . . . so that the observed difference in the death-rate is probably less the result of type than of social and economic condition.' Does not this quotation let the cat out of the bag? Is it not the fact that the very influences which lead to excessive mortality among the foreign-born, and especially the Irish, in American cities, operate in an enhanced degree among the colored races? The Irish who emigrate are to a large extent unskilled laborers who live in poverty amid insanitary conditions. Hence they die. But is not this tenfold the case with the colored races in the South, and do they not also die for the same reason? This is the point on which the whole question hinges. At first sight the reading of the statistics seems to teach us that when we see a sick negro we must allow for an inherent deficiency of stamina and give a prognosis proportionately grave because he is a negro; and, indeed, that for other races also we must make a 'correction' for nationality before we can truly estimate their vital resistance.

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A more careful reading seems to show that certain races are willing to accept, and are even capable of being happy among, surroundings which to others would be absolutely repugnant; and that the striking differences in mortality are to be explained by differences in mode of life and in sanitary surroundings rather than by some inexplicable racial tendency to disease."

THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF WORLDS.

THE theory of Prof. W. Meyer, of Berlin, connecting the destruction of bodies in space with the elements of volcanic catastrophes, has already been noticed in these pages. An unfavorable criticism in *Nature* (London) provokes the following retort in *La Science Illustrée* (November 29) from M. W. de Fonvielle, who regards such criticism as lacking in philosophic spirit. That old worl s perish daily in volcanic disaster and that new ones are continually formed from their dust and fragments, he regards as eminently probable, but he is not particular about the exact details of the process. He says:

"The author regards the universe as formed by the successive crystallization of the débris of exploded worlds which abound in all parts of space and of which the earth collects specimens daily. As a proof of this latter assertion it may be remarked that falls of aerolites are much more frequent than is generally supposed. . . . This idea is only a generalization from those of the two great Englishmen, Lord Kelvin and Sir Norman Lockyer, whose genius has been aroused by the innumerable celestial collisions of which we are the mute witnesses and of the volcanic explosions that seem to indicate how the earth is to come to an end in some far-off day.

"The earth is at a distance from the sun equal to 108 times the latter's diameter, or say 100 times to simplify calculation. Neptune is 30 times farther away, which makes its distance 3,000 solar diameters. Suppose that the planetary system stops at these narrow limits, and that it represents the boundaries of the ancient nebula.

"The matter condensed in the sun's mass must then have occupied a volume 27,000,000,000 greater than at the present time.

"Suppose, further, that the matter left behind equals 26 suns, the dilatation would be still in the ratio of a thousand million to one.

"As the density of the sun is nearly that of water, the mass of the matter distributed over each cubic kilometer [about ¼ cubic mile] must have been no greater than a ton. What quantity of heat would be necessary to produce such an expansion?

"Supposing that the conditions resemble those that obtain in the case of water, 212 calories are sufficient to vaporize a kilogram of water, that is, to increase its volume 1,500 times; we shall require about 7 calories to double the volume of each kilogram of the nebulous matter, whose total volume was a thousand million times greater than now, so that each must have contained 7,000,000,000 calories of primitive heat. As the sun is 300,000 times as large as the earth, the substance that composes it weighs 300,000 times as much. But the earth weighs more than 5,000,000,000 million million of kilograms. I leave to the reader the task of multiplying together these various numbers.

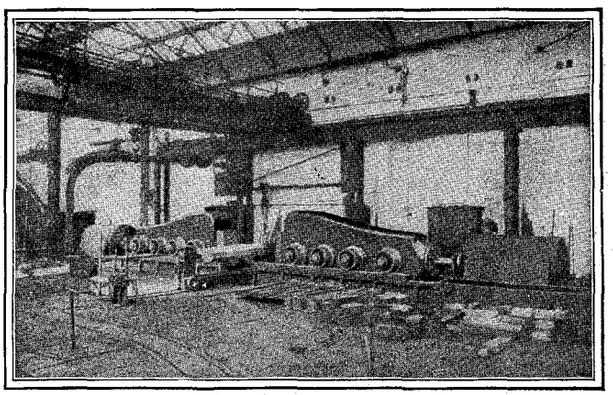
"Nature . . . always adopts the simplest solutions. Explosions of planets, collisions, conflagrations, are frequent events in the universe. Certainly each instant sees some sun or some giant planet perish in infinite space. Consequently, since we are continually seeing some of these unfortunate bodies perish, it is only logical to assume that others are continually being formed. Providence must hold the balance equally between life and death. If there are worlds that disappear, whose separated fragments are hurled in all directions, reason tells us that others must arise, which will perhaps serve as habitations for wiser men, less imperfect, less barbarous. . . . . .

"To criticize petty details of Mayer's work is to fail to comprehend its bearings. He has tried to give us an idea of the drama of eternity, and we should not pass judgment on him with close analysis that is lacking in the philosophic spirit."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HORIZONTAL STEAM-HAMMER.

AN unusual type of steam-hammer has been placed in the shop of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at Horwich, England. It is duplex, that is, it consists of two great battering rams, which catch between them the ingot to be worked upon. Says *Cassier's Magazine*, in a brief description of the accompanying illustration:

"The engraving shows also the overhead traveling-crane and other mechanism for carrying the ingots under treatment from furnace to hammer. The movement of the ingot to and fro is



A 35-TON HORIZONTAL DUPLEX STEAM HAMMER IN THE SHOPS OF THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY, HORWICH, ENGLAND.
Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine* (New York).

hydraulically operated by a man who stands at the lever shown in front. He has complete control of the machine, with a clear view of the work. It will be observed that foundations such as are requisite in a vertical steam-hammer are needless in the case of the one under notice. Each hammer-head acts as an anvil for the other, the impact of the blow being absorbed mutually. In comparing the work of a single 35-ton hammer it is evident that each blow of this duplex 35-ton design has to be through only one-half the space in order to produce the same effect, and a greater number of blows can, therefore, be given in the same time. The blows, also, being in opposite directions, counteract one another with a resulting absence of vibration."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE University of California will begin at once the construction of a special laboratory of physiology for Dr. Jacques Loeb," says *Science* (December 19). "It is now announced that the $425,000 lately given to the University will be used for the construction of a Hall of Physiology to be completely equipped with research laboratories, salt-water aquaria, etc. Professor Loeb will begin his work at the University of California in January."

"THE bactericidal effects of the arc-light are much superior to those of sunlight," says *Science Abstracts:* "the very rapid ultra-violet is absorbed by the atmosphere. A rapid oscillation high-tension arc, particularly between iron points, gives off an abundance of ultra-violet rays of extremely small wave-length, with a fair proportion of lower refrangibility; to these ultra-violet rays quartz is transparent, . . . gelatin is quite opaque, ice is as transparent as air, and a film of iron oxid quite opaque. For use, as blood is opaque to the rays, they are passed through ice made to press upon the region affected, so as to make it anemic."

"ANOTHER scientific experimenter," says *The Scientific American*, "has been working on the same line with Professor Loeb, of Chicago, who has obtained, as claimed, a material form of the life principle. In a recent report of the Psychical Science Congress at Ajaccio, Dr. Leduc told how by sprinkling a few drops of ferrocyanid of potassium on a thin layer of gelatin, he could cause to 'start into life a collection of cells having a regular polyhedric form and containing each a nucleus, a sac of protoplasm and a membrane, exactly like the cell of a plant or animal.' It was not, however, claimed by the speaker that these cells have the power to grow, or to move, or to reproduce themselves."

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Naturalists, and various special societies have just held sessions at Washington, in what was the first of an annual series of scientific convocations at the national capital. "The national scientific societies," says *Science*, "have hitherto met in two groups—the American Association and its affiliated societies in the summer and the American Society of Naturalists, with most of the societies devoted to the biological sciences, in the winter. These two great groups of scientific societies will this year meet together during convocation week at the chief scientific center of the country. Under these circumstances the meetings will be the largest and most important ever held on this continent. Press despatches indicate that the convocation was largely attended and very successful."

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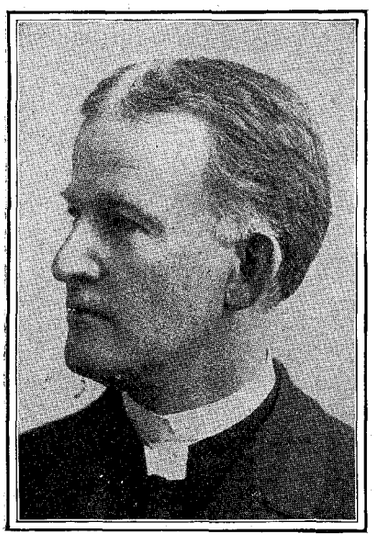
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE METHODISTS' TWENTIETH-CENTURY FUND.

FOUR years ago a plan was broached in the Trinity Methodist Church, Springfield, Mass., to raise a Methodist "thank-offering fund" of $20,000,000, in celebration of the opening of the twentieth century. At a watch-night service held in the same church on December 31 last, the Rev. Dr. Edmund M. Mills, corresponding secretary for the fund, announced from the pulpit that the last dollar of this great total had been raised. His achievement, observes the Philadelphia *Press*, is "unprecedented in church history." And the Chicago *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) says: "The thank-offering movement will make the closing years of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth century an epoch in the history of American Methodism."



THE REV. DR. EDMUND M. MILLS,
Organizer of the Methodist $20,000,000 fund.

The Springfield *Republican* gives the following account of the work undertaken by Dr. Mills:

"The task of raising this immense fund was of stupendous magnitude. The minister upon whom the committee at first pitched, a Philadelphia man, declined with haste. Dr. Mills was then selected. He was a presiding elder in the Elmira district, and at the conclusion of his great task has made arrangements to step back into his district as quietly as he emerged from it. He has visited every conference in the United States from Maine to Oregon, and has written and received hundreds of thousands of letters.

"'It was romantic work,' he said; 'almost like gambling, I should imagine, for I never felt sure just where the next dollar was coming from to make some desired fund complete. One feature of the work which has struck me with peculiar force is the wonderful part played by the sons of Methodist clergymen. We have found them, these boys of the parsonage—East, West, North, and South—now grown into men of wealth, ready and eager to give to the cause. The father of one man who gave us $400,000 was a poor Methodist clergyman, whose largest salary was $400 a year. The son is worth $20,000,000 to-day, and with one stroke of his pen has given to the church what his father would have earned in one thousand years. Another interesting thing is the fact that, averaged up, the fund has not been increased by any great gift or series of gifts. It has come from the rank and file of the church. For instance, the Norwegian conference in Minnesota, made up of poor men, leads the list with an average gift of $22 a member, while the German conference of Oregon comes in second with an average of $20 a member.' . . . . . .

"Of the fund, Rev. Dr. Mills says that $7,850,758 has been raised for educational purposes, and of the total, more than $500,000 has come in within a month and a half. More than 86 universities and schools will be its beneficiaries. Syracuse University leads, with gifts amounting to $1,176,800, and Ohio Wesleyan is next, with $1,092,806. 'There are several of our college presidents,' said Dr. Mills, 'who have not been doing their duty in the matter, and now, when they begin to realize what has been accomplished, are moving heaven and earth to keep from losing their positions next year.'

"For the purpose of paying off church indebtedness $8,000,000 will be devoted, and it is the expectation of the directors of the fund that not a Methodist church in the United States will be in debt when the payments are complete. The plans for the charitable side of the movement are not less remarkable. Since the fund was started three years ago ten new hospitals have been founded. Two of them have been founded outright by wealthy laymen, one being located in Mason City, Iowa, and the other in Mattoon, Ill. Within the last month Mrs. Clement Studebaker, of Indianapolis, widow of the well-known wagon-maker, has paid off the rest of the $60,000 debt on the Epworth hospital in that city, in which another one is soon to be erected at a cost of $100,000. Of this sum $70,000 has been subscribed by Dr. Halsted. 'Thirty years ago,' said Dr. Mills, 'the Methodist Church had not one hospital in the world; now we have twenty.'"

The Baltimore *American* points out that the distribution of so great a fund will mean "an advance movement for Methodism all along the line." The Chicago *Daily News* comments:

"Measured simply by its tangible benefits, a movement which has resulted in more than doubling all the capital which the church hitherto has had invested in philanthropy and charity must be accounted remarkable; but the Methodists will not overlook its finer significance as a revelation of the abiding vitality and vigor of human faith. In the light of this exhibition of earnest zeal and religious conviction who shall say that the twentieth century finds the forces of doubt or selfish materialism in the ascendency?"

THE "RECESSION" OF FAITH IN MIRACLES.

THE controversy in regard to the reality of Christian miracles, which has been actively carried on in both England and this country during recent months, and to which many references have been made in our pages, has been given a new impetus by an editorial in the New York *Independent*, bearing the title, "The Recession of Miracle." The conclusions reached in this article are certainly startling, when their source is considered, for *The Independent* evidently wishes to convey the idea that belief in miracles is not essential to Christianity. It says, in part:

"Belief in miracle is a purely intellectual act. It is not ethical or spiritual. It has nothing to do with character. It depends on arguments, on evidence. It goes when evidence goes. So far as it is religious, it is concerned solely with the theological side of religion, with its philosophy or its history. It has value, great value, if it is true, in the evidence it brings of God. Yet we have sufficient evidence of God without miracle. But even so, it is only additional evidence, arguments, purely intellectual. It may be persuasive to character, but it is not character.

"If the miracles of our Lord should be discredited as history, the teachings of his Gospel must remain. The peculiar glory of Christianity is in the regeneration which it brings to the soul. It teaches no Buddhist self-effacement, no mere Jewish honesty of righteousness, but that central reforming of the soul which puts it under the rule of love. It is not enough to do no wrong to one's neighbor; one must positively love his neighbor and even his enemy. Whether Christ was born of a virgin or not, whether his flesh and blood and bones rose from the sepulcher or not, whether four hundred believers saw him ascend into heaven or not—and we shall not hasten to give up our belief—we yet know that the Christian religion rests on the Sermon on the Mount, on the Eleventh Commandment, on the regeneration of the soul taught to Nicodemus, on Paul's psalm of charity. So, if the miracles should one of these days have to go, we should still hold fast to all the duty, the obligation, the service, the character, the new heart, the holy life of love, and should still believe that we had retained all that was vital in Christianity, all that the miracle was used to support."

Protests against this view of the place of the miraculous in Christian belief find utterance in several of the more conservative religious papers. The Chicago *Advance* (Congregationalist) says:

"Much of our interest in the New Testament centers in its

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great miracles. We are here told of a Mighty Being who commanded nature to do his bidding. His was the master mind. Christ does not stand upon the same ground as that of any great, good man; he was this and infinitely more than this. The early preachers made the supremacy of Christ and the stupendous miracle of his resurrection from the dead the chief elements in their preaching. These men believed that Christ was raised from the dead, as a historical fact; it was this fact of the miracle that revived the drooping spirits of the disciples after he had been crucified upon the cross. It was this setting forth of the great claims of Christ that brought about the severe persecutions, that caused many to gladly suffer and die for him, and brought into the fold of the church great multitudes of people. We believe in the regeneration of the soul as it was taught to Nicodemus, the greatness of the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, and the obligation to a holy life of love. But behind all these the surety of our faith is in the indisputable signs that Christ gave that he was the Son of God."

The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) asks: "May it not be that one of the reasons why Christianity is not advancing to-day as we believe it should is that so many are substituting for the Christianity of the New Testament a type of religion that is emasculated of the miracle of the Resurrection, and, hence, is a stranger to the divine certainty of the truth of Jesus, to the sovereignty of his authority, to the efficacy of his atonement, and the assurance of his triumph that are involved in his resurrection?" And the Louisville *Western Recorder* (Baptist) says:

"*The Independent* is making progress away from 'the faith once for all delivered to the saints.' Some time since it repudiated the binding authority of Scripture, and now it gives up insistance on miracles. It has not yet formally abandoned its faith in miracles, but that will come in due time. *The Independent* claims that we can let miracles go and still hold to what is 'vital in Christianity'; in other words, we can be good and not believe in miracles. So it goes.

"The next step will be to give up everything divine, and to hold that we can still be good and hold to all that is vital and essential in religion while yielding to pure naturalism. The next step will be to give up immortality and to become like the beasts that perish.

"When a man starts on the line of evolution and higher criticism he gives up more and more, and he has no logical stopping-place till he has given up everything. The frantic efforts of those who start on this line to hold to 'wh t is vital,' while giving up more and more, are pitiful. Their claiming that 'after all we have this or that much left' is simply whistling to keep their courage up. They have surrendered everything, and have left themselves at the mercy of the enemy. As George Adam Smith says, it is left only for the critics to fix the indemnity, and to take all they want, and verybody ought to have learned that they want everything. With them 'progress' means to deny more and more. And their work will not be done as long as any belief is left."

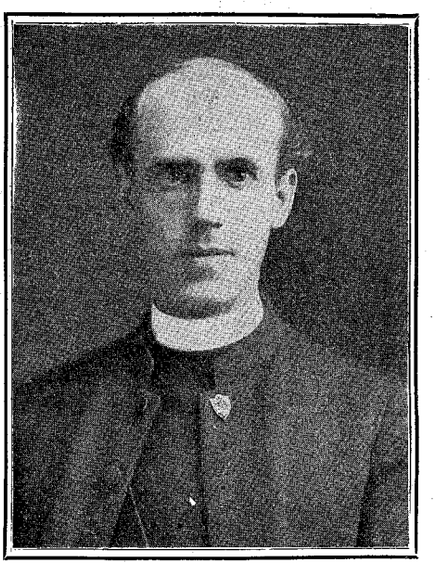
Zion's Herald (Meth. Episc., Boston) says:

"Even from a purely naturalistic standpoint we have to admit that there were great religious geniuses when the New Testament was written. We should all have said that the story of the Annunciation could not be told without shocking every sentiment of religious reverence But read it, and see the impossible accomplished. Assuming the historical fact, it could not be more simply and divinely told. Or take the song of the angels. As Tayler Lewis said, it is not surprising that shepherds should see lights and hear voices; but such lights and such voices! These are the wonder. For there was nothing in their thought and training so to shape the vision as to bring out on earth's weary air that message of good tidings of great joy for all people for which men had waited so long. And as for the angels, they were never more fittingly employed since the beginning of time. . . . . .

"If it was only poetry, it was magnificent poetry; and there are some who think that, so far as human language can express the unpicturable and ineffable relations of the spiritual world, it was not only poetry, but also divine fact."

THE THEATER AS AN ADJUNCT OF THE CHURCH.

THERE are many evidences nowadays of a growing sympathy between the theater and the church. We have already had occasion to note in our pages the activities of the Rev. Forbes Phillips, of Gorleston, England, who has organized a dramatic society in his own parish, and proposes that such societies be established under church auspices throughout the United Kingdom. In this country the "Actors' Church Alliance," of which Bishop Potter is president and Joseph Jefferson vice-president, is steadily enlarging the sphere of its influence. It now has 2,500 members in 400 cities of the United States, Canada, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Its secretary, the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, has recently transformed the basement of his church in New York into a theatrical auditorium, and is planning to have "Everyman," the fifteenth-century morality play, and other suitable dramas, performed there. In an interview with a New York *Tribune* reporter, he has explained as follows his views of the relation between the church and the stage:



THE REV. WALTER E. BENTLEY,
General Secretary of the Actors' Church Alliance.

"The church should touch the life of the people at every point. There should be nothing foreign to the clergyman. When there is, it is because he isn't wide awake. The church should direct all the amusements of the people, not control them—that is a very different thing. But the church should recognize the universal, natural demand for amusement, and should supply that demand. . . . The stage is one of the greatest teaching agencies that has ever been given to man; as great as the school, the press, or the ballot-box. The trouble is that the stage isn't taken seriously as these are. The church doesn't take it seriously, the people don't take it seriously, and it doesn't take itself seriously. It is regarded as existing merely to cater to the amusements of the people; but even if this be true, the amusements of a people have fully as important an influence in molding their lives as anything else in their environment. There is no greater channel for the conveyance of moral truths or high ideals to mankind than the stage. But of course it can't fill that function when it is governed by the little window out in front. If actors could cooperate and manage their own theaters, it might be different. But the trouble is that a man who is a good actor can rarely do anything else. Dramatic sense and business sense don't commonly go together. Sir Henry Irving is a wonder, and wonders are rare. The stage itself doesn't realize its own value or worth to the world. It is for the church to realize the value of this teaching agency and take it up and make use of it."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, of New York, is encouraging the same spirit in his parish, and his last annual report bears witness to the fact that the St. George's Dramatic Society "has met a long-felt need." In a letter to the New York *Outlook* he says:

"A great number of our East Side young men and women—as a rule the smartest and best among them—are interested in dra-

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matic affairs; . . . and the members are doing quite serious work in helping our parish organization in many ways."

In some quarters, the disposition to unite the functions of church and of stage evokes expressions of emphatic disapproval. The Philadelphia *Church Standard* (Prot. Episc.) thinks "there has been a good deal of well-meant but very silly gush of late on the supposed relations of the church and the theater." It continues:

"There have been times in the history of civilization when the drama has fulfilled a notable and noble function in the education, and even in the moral and the political instruction, of the people. The Homeric ballads which were afterward combined in the great epics of the Iliad and the Odyssey became only more useful, because more lively, when they were presented in a dramatic form on the rude stage of Thespis; and there came a time when the Greek drama led the threefold function of press, pulpit, and social censor all at once, and served them fairly well. Nor have we the slightest inclination to forget that the unlettered people of the Middle Ages were taught many a Bible story and many a lesson in good living by moralities and miracle plays of which the Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau is so interesting a survival. Finally, it ought not to be forgotten that the Bible itself contains two books which, tho they are not written in the form either of the classic or of the more modern drama, are certainly of a dramatic character, and one of them *may be* an ancient specimen of a form of dramatic composition and performance which is still extant in Syria. But to what, after all, do all these liberal admissions amount? To this only, that the form of a dramatic composition is a matter of literary art, and its performance a matter of esthetic art, while its intellectual and moral character must be judged by reason and conscience. The form of a play may be faultless from the literary point of view and its dramatic exhibition may be esthetically beautiful, but if it borrows the livery of heaven to serve the devil of licentiousness, then its literary and dramatic excellences make it only so much the more detestable as an agency of evil."

In the opinion of *The Church Standard*, the majority of modern plays are either insipid or else actually vicious. It says:

"The plays which are actually brought out on the modern stage have mostly no literary character at all. They are just sheer undiluted nonsense, interspersed with songs and dances and an occasional joke which is sometimes, tho we should hope seldom, of an equivocal character. It would be difficult to rouse any very strenuous moral indignation against shows of that kind. Their worst fault is their incredible silliness. Yet we know men, hard-working and hard-thinking men, who prefer such shows to others of a more intellectual character, probably because they are *amusements* in the strictest sense of that word, since they serve to draw off the mind from its customary activities and so allure the jaded nerves into a brief period of repose. What has the church to do with such performances? Nothing more, so far as we can see, than it has to do with the exercises of athletic clubs. . . . . .

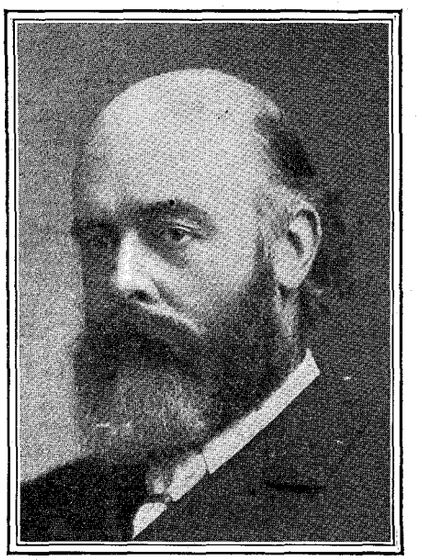
"But there is another class, the main attraction of which consists in the direction of the mind of the spectators into channels of depravity. On these we can not, will not, need not dwell. They are a disgraceful fact in what we are pleased to call our present advanced civilization. They enlighten no man's mind; they stimulate no man's conscience; they rouse, and they are meant to rouse, the sensual passions. Pretending to deal with 'life as life is,' the warp and woof of them is spun from the vile secretion of a morbid and morbidly infectious imagination.

"'' 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true,' that such performances draw crowds of eager spectators, so that it pays to produce them. That is the great trouble; for the worst vice of the modern stage is its absolute venality. The whole thing is governed by the vulgarest law of supply and demand; and nothing in the world is more absolutely venal, or more ready to be sold to the purposes of vice, than the modern theater. If the public wants to gloat over a spectacle of vice, that spectacle will always be forthcoming. There will always be managers willing to prostitute the stage to that foul purpose, and there will always be literary purveyors of filth ready to prostitute such talents as they have to the production of 'realistic' dramas, which in plain words signify dramas of vice."

The conclusion reached is that "with the theater, as the theater is, the church has no connection, and can have none." But church-members can and do sustain a definite relation to the drama, and by their patronage are able to influence the nature of the plays presented. "If they would have the powerful attractions of the drama ranged on virtue's side, they can do that most effectually by supporting the innocent and truly intellectual drama, while refusing to contribute one penny or one moment to the support of the drama of vice."

A SCIENTIST'S VIEW OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN SCIENCE AND FAITH.

THERE is a disposition among theologians nowadays to insist that there is no essential conflict between science and religion, and that, if properly interpreted, the conclusions of science are in harmony with Christian belief. Sir Oliver Lodge, the principal of Birmingham University and an eminent British scientist, dissents from this view. In an article contributed to the first issue of *The Hibbert Journal*, a "Quarterly Review of Religion, Theology, and Philosophy," published in London under the terms of the Hibbert bequest, he declares: "No doubt it must be admitted by both sides that the highest science and the truest theology must ultimately be mutually consistent, and may be actually one; but that is far from the case at present." He continues:



SIR OLIVER LODGE,
Principal of Birmingham University.

"It must, I think, be admitted that the modern scientific atmosphere, in spite of much that is wholesome and nutritious, exercises some sort of blighting influence upon religious ardor, and that the great saints or seers have as a rule not been eminent for their acquaintance with exact scientific knowledge, but, on the contrary, have felt a distrust and a dislike of that uncompromising quest for cold hard truth in which the leaders of science are engaged; and on the other hand, that the leaders of science have shown an aloofness from, if not a hostility for, the theoretical aspects of religion. In fact, it may be held that the general drift or atmosphere of modern science is adverse to the highest religious emotion, because hostile to many of the doctrines and beliefs upon which such an exalted state of feeling must be based, if it is to be anything more than a wave of transient enthusiasm.

"Nevertheless, we must admit that there have been men of science, there must be many now living, who accept fully the facts and implications of science, who accept also the creeds of the church, and who do not keep the two sets of ideas in water-tight compartments of their minds, but do distinctly perceive a reconciling and fusing element.

"If we proceed to ask what is this reconciling element, we find that it is neither science nor theology, but that it is philosophy, or else it is poetry. By aid of philosophy, or by aid of poetry, a great deal can be accomplished. Mind and matter may be then no longer two, but one; this material universe may then become the living garment of God; gross matter may be regarded as a mere inference, a mode of apprehending an idealistic cosmic

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reality, in which we live and move and have our being; the whole of existence can become infused and suffused with immanent Deity."

Such theories of the universe as these, observes Principal Lodge, represent "a guess, an intuition, an inspiration, perhaps, but are not links in a chain of assured and reasoned knowledge." They do not solve "the knotty entanglement," but "soar above it." He writes further:

"It is difficult to resist yielding to the bent and trend of 'modern science,' as well as to its proved conclusions. Its bent and trend may have been wrongly estimated by its present disciples: a large tract of knowledge may have been omitted from its ken, which when included will revolutionize some of their speculative opinions; but, however this may be, there can be no doubt about the tendency of orthodox science at the present time. It suggests to us that the Cosmos is self-explanatory, self-contained, and self-maintaining. From everlasting to everlasting the material universe rolls on, evolving worlds and disintegrating them, evolving vegetable beauty and destroying it, evolving intelligent animal life, developing that into a self-conscious human race, and then plunging it once more into annihilation."

The rejoinder of the theologian to the scientist has ever been that science reveals the laws of life, but not its origin; and the scientist, as Principal Lodge admits, has hitherto had to confess that this statement is true. He adds:

"But will the theologian triumph in the admission? Will he therein detect at last the dam which shall stem the torrent of skepticism? . . . Any year, or any century, the physical aspect of the nature of life may become more intelligible, and may perhaps resolve itself into an action of already known forces acting on the very complex molecule of protoplasm. Already in Germany have inorganic and artificial substances been found to crawl about on glass slides under the action of surface-tension or capillarity, with an appearance which is said to have deceived even a biologist into hastily pronouncing them living amebæ. Life in its ultimate element and on its material side is such a simple thing, it is but a slight extension of known chemical and physical forces; the cell must be able to respond to stimuli, to assimilate outside materials, and to subdivide. I apprehend that there is not a biologist but believes (perhaps quite erroneously) that sooner or later the discovery will be made, and that a cell having all the essential functions of life will be constructed out of inorganic material."

The real controversy between religion and science, concludes Principal Lodge, is not so much a controversy as to the being or not being of God. Even if science conceded the existence of God, "there would still remain a question as to His mode of action, a controversy as to the method of the divine government of the world." We quote again:

"This is the standing controversy, by no means really dead at the present day. Is the world controlled by a living Person, accessible to prayer, influenced by love, able and willing to foresee, to intervene, to guide, and wistfully to lead without compulsion spirits in some sort akin to Himself?

"Or is the world a self-generated, self-controlling machine, complete and fully organized for movement, either up or down, for progress or degeneration, according to the chances of heredity and the influence of environment? . . . . . .

"According to the one conception, faith is childish and prayer absurd; the only individual immortality lies in the memory of descendants; kind actions and cheerful acquiescence in fate are the highest religious attributes possible; and the future of the human race is determined by the law of gravitation and the circumstances of space.

"According to the other conception, prayer may be mighty to the removal of mountains, and by faith we may feel ourselves citizens of an eternal and glorious cosmogony of mutual help and cooperation, advancing from lowly stages to even higher states of happy activity, world without end, and may catch in anticipation some glimpses of that 'one far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves.'

"The whole controversy hinges, in one sense, on a pracitcal pivot—the efficacy of prayer. Is prayer to hypothetical and supersensuous beings as senseless and useless as it is unscientific; or does prayer pierce through the husk and apparent covering of the sensuous universe, and reach something living, loving, and helpful beyond?

"And in another sense the controversy turns upon a question of fact. Do we live in a universe permeated with life and mind: life and mind independent of matter and unlimited in individual duration? Or is life limited, in space to the surface of masses of matter, and in time to the duration of the material envelope essential to its manifestation?

"The answer is given in one way by orthodox modern science, and in another way by Religion of all times; and until these opposite answers are made consistent, the reconciliation between Science and Faith is incomplete."

THE MOST ANCIENT NAME OF THE DEITY.

THE words "Jehovah" and "Elohim" were in common use among the Jews in Old-Testament times, and there is good reason for assuming that the latter term, a plural of a word signifying majesty, lordship, and government, was in use among the primitive nations of the East long antecedent to the Mosaic era. These facts do not, however, warrant the conclusion that "Jehovah" and "Elohim" are the most ancient names of the Deity. They are antedated by the Egyptian title "Nutar"—or, to be more exact, "Nutar Nutra Amtu Heret" (the Almighty Power which is in Heaven). Professor Renouf, a French archeologist, emphasizes this point in his book on "The Religion of Ancient Egypt." He declares:

"The Egyptian 'Nutar' means Power, which is also the meaning of the Hebrew 'El.' The extremely common Egyptian expression 'Nutar Nutra' exactly corresponds in sense to the Hebrew 'El Shaddai,' the very title by which God tells Moses that he was known to Abraham and Isaac and Jacob: 'And God spoke unto Moses, and said unto him, I am Jahve; and I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac and unto Jacob by the name of "El Shaddai"; but by my name "Jahve" was I not known to them.' . . . . . .

"It is very remarkable that 'Brahma' in Sanscrit meant originally Power, the same as 'El.' It resisted for a long time the mythological contagion, but at last it yielded like all other names of God and became the name of one god. But the Egyptian 'Nutar' never became a proper name. It was indeed restricted in its use as far back as our knowledge of the language enables us to trace it, but it never ceased to be a common noun, and was applied indifferently to each of the powers which the Egyptians conceived as active in the universe, and to the Power from which all powers proceed. 'Horus' and 'Ra,' and 'Osiris,' and 'Set' are names of individual finite powers; but a power without a name or any mythological characteristic is constantly referred to in the singular number and can only be regarded as the *sensus numinis*, or direct conception of the Infinite, which like my learned predecessor, Prof. Max Müller, I consider not the 'result of reasoning or generalizing for revelation,' but as an intuition as irresistible as the impressions of the senses."

These views are indorsed by Mr. Logan A. Wood, a writer in *Biblia* (Meriden, November), who says:

"In the foregoing we unquestionably get the true and most ancient name of the Deity. That ancient Egyptian civilization is the oldest known civilization is an indisputable fact. More than six thousand years ago Egypt bursts upon the world in history a full-grown nation with a full-blown civilization in the flower of its matchless perfection, with no evidence of so-called patriarchal life, rude beginning, or infancy. It is unquestionably the father of the civilized peoples and nations of the world—ay, the civilized world for more than two thousand years. Hence, the inexorable logic of this fact is that *there* is where the 'memorial name God forever among all generations' was of record and known. Where else could it have been? There was no other place to record it, for, I repeat, ancient Egypt was the whole civilized world for more than two thousand years, during which the Pharaohs claimed dominion over the whole world."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

PREMIER BALFOUR'S FIRST SESSION.

THE Parliament of Great Britain does not meet again until February 17, Premier Balfour's first session having been brought to a close last month with a speech from the throne. The session must remain memorable for the passage of the education bill. But other measures of importance have been adopted since Parliament came together on January 16 of last year. The bread tax, an increase in the income tax, the extension of the crimes act in Ireland, and far-reaching changes in the procedure of the House of Commons have been in turn matters of warm debate. The general view is that Premier Balfour is a success—that is, he knows what he wants and he manages to obtain it. *The Standard* (London), a Conservative paper, is filled with admiration:

"Mr. Balfour has well earned congratulations on the success of the Government during the first session of his responsibility as Prime Minister. He has placed upon the statute-book not only all the measures that he hoped to see pass when Parliament reassembled in October last, but some as to which he did not allow himself to be sanguine. It is a case in which fortune has smiled upon good management."

The education bill—or act as it has now become—inevitably draws comment from every source as the grand feature of the session. The London *Times* editorially interprets its effect thus:

"Because a majority of the managers of schools supplied and hitherto largely supported by private subscriptions are to remain representative of the denominations finding the money, it is continually argued that those who pay the greater part of the cost of education are defrauded of rightful control. Now, to begin with, the managers as a body, no matter how the body is composed, have only a fractional and subordinate control over education. They are entirely subject in all educational matters to the board of education, which represents the central government—in other words, the whole body of taxpayers—and to the local municipal authority, which represents the whole body of local ratepayers. Beyond administrative functions strictly supervised by these two bodies, who hold the entire power of the purse, the managers have no power except over the religious instruction given in the schools. Therefore, the whole of the authority concerning the allocation of which so much fuss has been made is a small fraction of the controling educational authority, and hardly can be said to touch the secular educational work of the schools at all. Strange as it may seem to those who have not gone into the matter for themselves, almost the whole of this long fight has been about a fraction of this fraction. The fraction of independence left to the managers is divided into six parts, and the whole question is whether the denomination should have four of these parts or only two. Hitherto, under the belauded settlement of 1870, the denomination has had the whole six parts; under the new arrangement it has only four."

Much as this prospect pleases, it affords no pleasure whatever to the Liberal *Daily News* (London). "England," says this emphatic organ, "will reel for long under the shock of this bill":

"It has taken the direct control of education out of the hands of the people, and it has identified the schools with a gross and scandalous financial injustice. Not by such methods is England to 'wake up,' or to place herself in line with the nations that are going ahead of her in the race. So much for the chief measure of the session. The rest have been like unto it."

As for Premier Balfour himself, the Liberal daily expresses its views of that gentlemen with the bluntness of the proverbial candid friend:

"Mr. Balfour has doubtless displayed a certain intellectual adroitness in defense of a bad policy. Mr. Balfour is at his best when he is at bay. The defect of inertness which so often takes the edge off his finer edges vanishes like a cloud, and he becomes the well-trained parliamentary athlete. But his parliamentary success has been won at grave cost to his reputation for statesmanship."

Fortunately for the British Premier's friends, there is a wealth of praise from which to choose. We select the following from *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Mr. Balfour's first session as Premier has proved a most signal success, and, if such a fact bring satisfaction to his philosophic mind, he may lay the unction to his soul that the success is his own personal property. He has not only guided the House of Commons in all matters with surprising tact and skill, but he has also 'personally conducted' a most difficult measure through its various stages with an iron grip on principle and a gracious tolerance in detail which marks him as a born 'parliamentary hand.' Those arrogant claimants of intellectual superiority who have persistently sneered at him as a lazy dilettante and a tepid philosopher may well have waked this morning to find themselves foolish. Mr. Balfour, in their lofty view, may have proved himself slovenly in his methods, a niggling dialectician in debate, and all the rest of it; but the work has been done."

GERMANY'S "TRAP" FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

GERMANY set a trap and Great Britain fell into it. This is the long and short of the Venezuela muddle in the opinion of the great majority of the British press. The vigorous contentions resulting from this idea have completely obscured the issue involving President Castro and his unwillingness to settle anything that has the appearance of a debt. The vials of British journalistic wrath are uncorked upon designing Germany, which put innocent Great Britain up to things that else would never have entered her head. Germany's purpose, we are told, was to embroil Britannia with that great object of her esteem, the United States. The key to the plot is to be found by comparing dates immediately before and immediately after the visit of Emperor William to England. *The Spectator* (London), as the authoritative exponent of all these views, may well be quoted first:

"On November 8, the day on which the German Emperor landed in England, we asked what was the object of his visit. We assumed that he had not merely come to shoot pheasants, but that he was in England to further some 'specific project, and one not very alarming in itself—one, too, which he means to urge with all his wonderful personal magnetism.' Tho the greater part of the press joined with us in warning the nation that the German Emperor was anxious to entangle us in some agreement which could later on be paraded before the world as a German-British alliance, our interpretation of the objects of the Emperor's visit to England was officially denounced as fantastic and absurd. The country was assured that there was nothing behind the visit, and that no attempt was being made to get hold of or control our diplomacy. Yet, astonishing as it sounds, on the very day on which we were assured that there was nothing at all in the newspaper talk about German attempts to obtain an alliance, Lord Lansdowne was actually concluding one of the most amazingly indiscreet alliances ever made with a foreign power."

This piece of amazing indiscretion was the alliance of Great Britain with Germany, as is clearly shown by a comparison of dates:

"On November 8 the German Emperor, accompanied by the German ambassador, Count Metternich, goes to Sandringham, and there meets Mr. Balfour and other ministers. On November 10 Mr. Balfour and the ministers above-mentioned leave, but the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Lansdowne, goes down to meet the Emperor. On November 11, Lord Lansdowne returns to London, and on that very day writes a despatch to Mr. Buchanan in Berlin saying, in effect, that Britain and Germany had determined to take joint action in Venezuela, and that the two Powers had agreed to what was, in fact, the closest form of alliance as regards the coercion of Venezuela—*i.e.*, we bound ourselves not to make any settlement with Venezuela

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unless Germany had also come to terms with that republic. We bound ourselves, that is, not to recede from the policy of joint coercion unless Germany also receded. Thus only three days after the Kaiser landed we had been led into a definite alliance with Germany as regards the coercion of Venezuela—an alliance which the Germans can prolong at their pleasure, since we can not escape from it or from the joint action it involves as long as Germany likes to assert that her claims have not been met, or that the objects with which joint action has been taken remain unfulfilled."

Having acted in this dark and devious way, the German Emperor is now permitting Great Britain to survey at her leisure the trap into which he led her. Who knows what other secret traps await to be sprung upon the unhappy British public? To quote *The Spectator* again:

"We now know that the German Emperor managed while he was here to entangle us in an alliance calculated to wound the susceptibilities of the Americans in the Caribbean Sea, and to parade us before the world as his faithful supporters. Can we feel sure, in spite of official disclaimers, that he did not also manage to entangle us—possibly without our being conscious of the fact at the moment, for of course we do not doubt the *bona fides* in intention of the official denials—in agreeing to some scheme of joint action in the region of the Persian Gulf which would be equally wounding to Russia? We admit that it sounds incredible, but after the fashioning of such an agreement as that just made by Lord Lansdowne nothing seems impossible."

An even deeper despair is reflected in the utterances of *The Daily News* (London). The United States alienated, Great Britain led by the nose, the German Emperor laughing in his sleeve—these and worse are the consequences of being hypnotized:

"We have to go to Berlin for our policy. The German Emperor will probably want to wipe out some insult—perhaps, the attack on the German consulate—and probably he will be the less anxious to make peace as his real grievance is less. He has no love for the United States. Why should he respect their feelings? But with us it is different. There is no nation in the world for whose friendship this country really cares more than the United States."

"Public men [in the United States] are simply amazed that England should be so undiplomatic," continues this excited Liberal organ, and even the Conservative sheets seem taken aback. Thus *The Times* (London), which is reserved in dealing with this matter editorially, nevertheless prints letters from leading public men which reflect British distrust. Yet there is a Conservative sheet here and there like *The Standard* (London) which makes light of the theories discrediting Germany.

It is a suggestive fact that the German press at first received these British utterances in silence. The temptation to reply must have been extreme, but even the papers which are apt to be most provoked by British imputations of German bad faith failed to notice the stream of insinuation. But this is now changed. The leading organs of Berlin, official and semi-official, are noting with pained surprise that Great Britain is once more, through her press, "slandering" Germany. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is especially indignant. "Such misrepresentations," it declares, "show what little reliance can be placed upon the professions of esteem in which the English indulge regarding the grandson of Queen Victoria." At one moment the British journals remind us that William II. is dear to them "for his grandmother's sake," and in the next breath they accuse him of laying a pitfall for the people and Government of Great Britain. The *Kölnische Zeitung* is indignant at the attempts made to throw responsibility for summary measures in Venezuela upon Germany. It says Germany has not been harsher than Great Britain. The *Vossische Zeitung* sees in London utterances the activity of Germany's enemies and a renewal of "the campaign of hatred":

"These English enemies of Germany profess to speak from a conviction that the German authorities have set deliberately to work to provoke conflict. The utterances of certain members of Parliament to the effect that it was impossible to foresee the lengths to which Germany would go in this business are simply incomprehensible. . . . It is in the highest degree lamentable that so favorable an opportunity of removing the many Anglo-German misunderstandings by loyal cooperation should be made use of to create new dissensions."

It is a matter for indignation, says the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, that the British Premier should have spoken as he did in Parliament about the operations of the allies in Venezuela. Germany was plainly told that she had been lured into this complication. Mr. Balfour calmly announced that Great Britain would leave Germany in the lurch whenever such action was found expedient.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THEODORE MOMMSEN ON "THE OVERTHROW OF THE CONSTITUTION" IN GERMANY.

MOMMSEN, the illustrious German historian and publicist, has hurled a firebrand into his country's distracted political situation in the shape of a manifesto to the effect that "the imperial constitution is destroyed." He was led to this proceeding by the "revolutionary conditions" in the Reichstag, which has approved the famous tariff bill and at the same time "made

AGRARIAN PARTY: "It is not a fine child, this tariff baby, but its birth angers the Socialists and that is enough for me."
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

popular government a thing of the past." The bill emerged triumphantly from its third reading through a combination of Clericals, national Liberals, and Agrarians, the final vote being 202 to 100. The measure is not quite what the Emperor wanted, as many concessions were made to the Agrarians; but it constitutes a decided triumph for William II. The Socialists are furious, as all debate was cut off and parliamentary rights were, as they maintain, "invaded." Such is the situation affording Mommsen his text.

According to him, Germany's constitution is "doomed." From his manifesto, as published in the *Nation* (Berlin), we

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learn that the German Emperor and the German Reichstag are overwhelmed by a combination of the Clericals and Agrarians. "This is revolution." Every party in Germany is "one of revolution":

"What, in truth, are the aims of the Liberals, the Clericals, the Agrarians, the Social-Democrats? The Liberals want to convert the imperial sovereignty into the first servant of the state upon the model of England and North America. For our nation, with its profound and apparently rooted dynastic sentiment, this means revolution. The Clericals want to re-Catholicize Germany along the lines of the seventeenth century and transform our ruler into a vicar of the vicar of Christ on earth. This, too, is revolution. The Agrarian lords are striving for a monopoly of the higher civil and military posts, and they propose to reduce the German Emperor to the level of a ruler who is simply first among his equals. This is equally revolution. The Social-Democrats aim or profess to aim at the emancipation of economic conditions from capitalistic enterprise by allowing each individual a like quantity of soup from a general pot. This portends an overthrow of all existing relations."

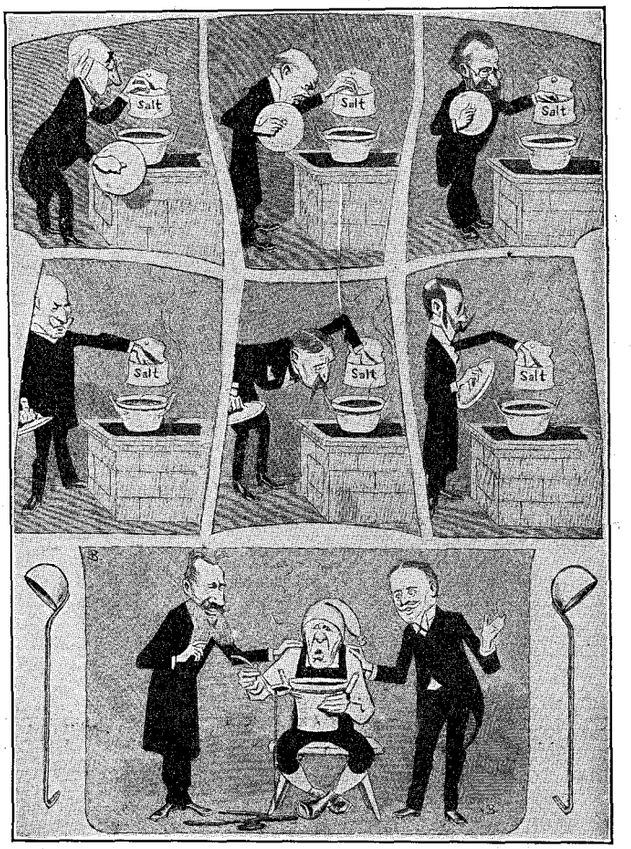
The great historian draws the gloomiest inferences from all these things. The tariff bill episode in the Reichstag shows that "the country is only at the beginning of an era of overthrow." The fatherland is threatened by the elements which thus put might before right. The constitution can scarcely be expected to withstand the strain. The immediate future may be expected to bring forth absolutism and the destruction of whatever political freedom still subsists in Germany. These conclusions are thoroughly indorsed by the democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which says the very next step on the reactionary program will be abolition of universal suffrage:

"The present supremacy of the Agrarian elements will certainly be menaced by the growing strength of the popular movement. The reactionaries and their allies will consequently be driven to maintain their power at all costs. They will have to aim at the abolition of universal suffrage. And this is overthrow of the constitution. That the Conservatives would prefer such an overthrow at once rather than postpone it a day they have often plainly acknowledged."

But any movement in this revolutionary direction will be vehemently resisted by the Social-Democrats and by the elements favorably inclined to the constitution. The outlook therefore is that a fierce struggle will be precipitated and all friends of the German people must view the situation with alarm. But the official organ of the Agrarians, the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), takes it upon itself to cover these views, as well as the Mommsen manifesto, with ridicule. The views of this paper are too evidently colored by the rosy prospects presented by the passage of the tariff bill. The Agrarian organ, however, condescends to be serious over that part of the manifesto in which Mommsen urges the Liberals to form a sort of combination with the Social-Democrats and in which mention is made of "the dissatisfied toiling millions, downtrodden, and to some extent completely crushed." Such language seems to the *Kreuz Zeitung* to show how incompetent a political guide the great historian is notwithstanding his vast erudition. He is meddling with what does not concern him, anyhow:

"Theodore Mommsen, urged by his sympathizers, has already felt called upon to issue manifestos of one kind and another, but his post as instructor makes such proceedings somewhat uncalled for. All right-thinking and calm citizens will deem the latest Mommsen manifesto of even less importance than its predecessors. The Social-Democratic press and its sympathizers among the Liberals will naturally strive to make a sensation in approved fashion out of this Mommsen effusion."

This effort "to make a sensation" on the part of the Socialist press is certainly energetic and successful, but the *Vorwärts* (Berlin) points out that the Social-Democratic party can not make any concession of its principles to the Liberals, altho willing enough to accept their cooperation. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the Liberal organ which has never ceased, since the tariff bill passed, its cry of Cæsarism, thinks the situation so desperate that Germany's best friends may well despair.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TOO MANY TARIFF COOKS.
The result is that the soup is not quite to Germany's taste.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

REVIVAL OF THE DIVORCE QUESTION IN ITALY.

PREMIER ZANARDELLI, head of the Liberal ministry in Italy, has announced his intention of pushing the bill permitting divorce under certain specified conditions. The opposition has at once become formidable—so formidable as to involve the possibility of a cabinet crisis in the immediate future. Even some of the moderate Liberals are threatening to vote against the Government. The Clericals form the backbone of the opposition, altho they do not openly take part in political contests in Italy. Their influence is felt none the less owing to the powerful Catholic feeling in many influential families. The Vatican denounces the divorce measure as a blow at the institution of the family. It is said that the Queen-Mother, widow of the assassinated Humbert, has made a personal appeal to her son, the King, to veto the bill should it be enacted. "It is not to be wondered at," says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), "that the Italian Parliament has been impressed by the vehemence of the opposition." The Brussels paper continues:

"But it is difficult to see how the Liberals, however moderate they may be, can vote against the bill as presented by Premier Zanardelli. It affords every desirable safeguard and, so far from undermining the institution of marriage, protects it in many ways. The bill makes divorce litigation long and difficult. It makes actual separation before divorce an essential feature of every case. It does not permit divorce by mutual consent nor

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from incompatibility of temperament. Adultery, abandonment, assaults, grave ill-treatment, and infamous crime (when conviction follows) are the only grounds for divorce recognized in the bill. The guilty party can not bring a suit for divorce. Surely a measure of this sort can not be accused of disregarding the rights of the family institution. Signor Zanardelli has shown every consideration for the unit of society. Elsewhere, even in Catholic countries, the bill would seem conservative."

The Vatican organs do not admit the possibility of Clerical sanction of the measure. The *Osservatore Romano*, organ of the Roman Catholic Church, denounces the measure, and calls attention to the monster petition against it which the Clericals have caused to be presented to Parliament. The Vatican *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome) says the Zanardelli ministry shows its atheism and impiety by reviving the divorce question. The end and aim of Liberalism, it says, is to repudiate the law of God and to make of the state a negation of the divine and spiritual in every relation of life. Such warmth of language from Clerical sources leads the *Patria* (Rome) to suspect that the Vatican may withdraw its prohibition of Catholic participation in elections. But this rumor has been in circulation many times heretofore and has always turned out to have no foundation in fact.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLITICS IN BRAZIL.

SENHOR RODRIGUES ALVES was inaugurated President of Brazil on November 15 last. The first acts of his administration tend to confirm the favorable impression he has always inspired. It is true that the *Paiz* (Rio Janeiro) criticizes the new cabinet, and the *Aurora* (Rio Janeiro) thinks the administration will lack energy; but the more influential organs are generally favorable. The international problem facing the country, in the opinion of many Brazilian papers, will have to do with Germany. That country seems determined to get control of the rubber trade. A German steamship line is developing its service on the Amazon, and there are charges that Germans refuse to recognize Brazilian laws in the prosecution of their enterprises. There is a certain significance in the fact that the former Brazilian minister in Berlin has become Secretary of State in the cabinet of the new President. Of this member of the cabinet, Senhor Rio Branco, *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"His name alone is a guaranty of a new *régime* beneficial to the country, for it is certain that his influence will largely dominate in every office. Unquestionably there is urgent need for redress of grievances. Taxation has fallen upon the poorest; the necessary commodity of every-day life is taxed alike with luxuries, no discrimination has been exercised."

This authority attributes much of Brazil's trouble just now to the fact that she has generally hesitated to go into debt:

"She did not borrow enough when she had the opportunity. She could have borrowed scores of millions and she was content with forty. Two or three hundred millions invested in a country beget a wonderful condescension of treatment in the foreign lender. He is anxious to safeguard his interest, he is willing that his own country should help his debtor in all ways, he will even lend more to assure his security. His stake is too large to lose. It is different when only a trifling sum is at stake. What are forty millions to the great creditors of great nations? The creditor can afford to be nasty, to insist upon onerous conditions, to deny help, to require the utmost letter of his bond, to be blind to aught that is not written in the bond. What matter to him the political or agricultural difficulties of the debtor? Encumbered by problems at home, with a revenue foolishly raised, ill-administered expenditure, inefficient servants, Brazil receives no assistance from abroad and in her difficulties all hands are raised to demand from her. Had the national responsibility been higher she would be freer to-day; were the pecuniary burden more heavy, she would more lightly bear the weight."

The German element in Brazil must be organized without delay into a German political party, says the *Kölnische Zeitung*. The "unfortunate fact" is, it finds, that those Germans who became prominent in Brazilian politics ceased to regard themselves primarily as Germans and to act in that spirit:

"Still more observable is the lack of influential and capable men who could bring the German voters under their leadership. Only within a recent period, since the establishment of the republic, which conferred the suffrage upon all qualified foreigners, has there come about a change which is most evident in the names of the politicians to the fore in the state of Santa Catharina. There the first republican governor, right-hand man of Brazil's first President, bore the true German name of Müller. The present governor, Felippe Schmidt, shows in his name a German origin. Both are native-born Brazilians whose fathers came to the country from Germany. They are firm friends. But they can not be looked upon as Germans since they know no German, or claim to know none—perhaps to avoid becoming objects of suspicion to their Brazilian party associates. As long as a German speaks his own language, he remains a foreigner to the Brazilian, even if he be Brazilian-born."

But the German organ congratulates the fatherland upon the fact that there are five Germans in the state legislature of Santa Catharina who are German in speech, thought, and training, and who never lose sight of distinctively German interests. A writer in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), however, protests against the "Germanizing of people abroad simply because they are of German stock," and says a man's patriotic feeling belongs rightfully to the land in which he makes his home, his wife's home, and his children's home.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

KRUPP SCANDAL.—The legal proceedings against the Socialist organ *Vörwarts* of Berlin for "defaming" the late Herr Krupp have been withdrawn, a fact which that paper interprets as a vindication of itself.

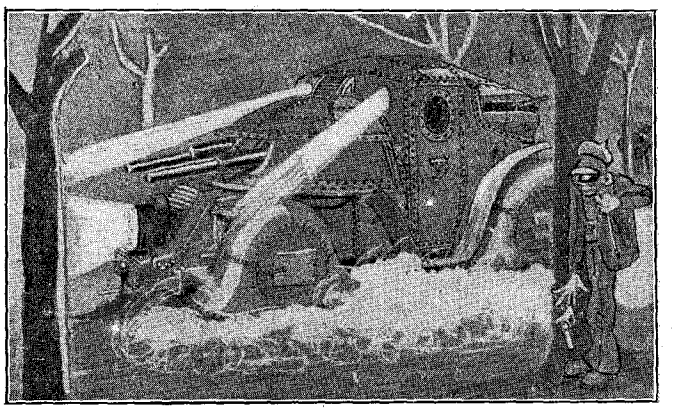
CHAMBERLAIN'S ODYSSEY.—The wanderings of Joseph Chamberlain in South Africa inspire the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) with cynical criticism. If we are to credit this conservative sheet, the tour will come to nothing and end in a large bill for personal expenses.

DONKEYS AND A TIGER.—The Reichstag in Berlin suffers for want of intelligent management, asserts the *Volkszeitung* (Leipsic). The situation in which it finds itself proves that "a herd of mad donkeys can be more dangerous than a bloodthirsty tiger."

ITALY'S NEED OF A NAVY.—Certain ministerial sheets in Rome declare that Italy is in danger of falling greatly behind in her naval expansion. The *Patria* (Rome) says the Venezuelan affair shows Italy's need of a navy strong enough to uphold her rights in foreign waters.

AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND THE BALKANS.—A thorough understanding between Russia and Austria with reference to the Balkans is a probability of the near future, says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which intimates that important negotiations are pending covering every point now in dispute.

A SOUTH AMERICAN STATESMAN.—The European press devotes much space to the career of the late Prudente de Moraes, some time President of Brazil, who died in retirement lately. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) pronounces him a statesman in every sense of the word, and one whose career did much to rescue the public life of Brazil and South America generally from discredit.



AN ANTI-ANARCHIST AUTOMOBILE.
Suggested by *Ulk* (Berlin) to King Leopold of Belgium.

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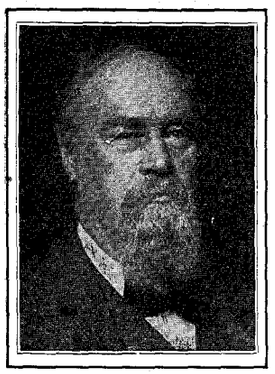
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SOME MUSICAL BY-WAYS.

MUSICAL PASTELS. By George P. Upton. Cloth, 6½ x 8¾ in., 213 pp. Price, $2.00 net. A. C. McClurg & Co.

IT will depend on the reader's ignorance of the subjects which Mr. Upton has treated whether or not he will enjoy this book. The more the reader knows the less he will enjoy. If the subject is all but new to him, he will find the pastel—just why "pastel" is not obvious—entertaining; but otherwise one will feel that what Mr. Upton's little essays have to convey is rather meager. However, when every Christmas sees the publication of so many perfunctory biographies of great musicians, a book that is bright and spontaneous and has anything new to say is to be welcomed.



GEORGE P. UPTON.

The ten essays which compose this volume deal with dissimilar subjects, which have in common only the fact that they are on out-of-the-way themes. This statement is not, however, entirely true. "The Beggar's Opera," for instance, gives a brief history of that famous work; but any one who knows anything whatever about the artistic life of England in the eighteenth century knows almost as much about the subject as Mr. Upton has to tell. In "Music and Religion," we are told that most of the great German composers were true Christians, which, while edifying in a way, is not made to seem either interesting or important. "Some Musical Controversies" is too large a theme to be treated in any other than a superficial way within the limits of an essay. The same is true of the essay "The Man Beethoven," which consists largely of amusing anecdotes about the great master. The most out-of-the-way subjects, which are also handled in the most interesting manner are: "The First American Composer," "The First Opera," and "The Bullfinch and the Nightingale."

The studies are chatty and informal in tone, and to people interested in reading about musical subjects, they can not fail to prove of interest; and even the more familiar topics will find a certain percentage of readers glad to have their knowledge reinforced. The book as a whole, if superficial, may serve to quicken the reader's interest.

DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE. By Winthrop L. Marvin. Cloth, 5¾ x 8½ in., 444 pp. Price, $2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IT is but natural that the recent political agitation in favor of the subsidizing of American ships should have fertilized popular interest in our merchant marine. It is also natural that such a book produced at such a time should be in the nature of a campaign document; and altho the reader may fairly reserve his decision as to the wisdom of any particular bill for the support of American shipping, he can hardly fail to be interested in the history of the effect which previous legislation has had in developing the prosperity of our commerce. There is, perhaps, no more important economic problem before the country than that which treats of the best method of fostering American ownership of merchant vessels. It has been Mr. Marvin's task to show that our shipping industry, if not exactly an infant industry, at least needs government support in order to struggle successfully with shipping which is still under allowance in foreign countries, and particularly in England. That the country at large is to receive benefit from American ownership of vessels, Mr. Marvin has been at little pains to prove; and he has practically taken it for granted that his readers have started with that premise. The merchant marine is worth developing at any price; that seems to be the spirit of his book. Whether or not the reader agrees with him, whether or not he believes that the development of American shipping ought to be forced by hot-house legislation or allowed to develop slowly as our great store of capital seeks investment, at all events there is a charm about Mr. Marvin's enthusiasm which can not fail to carry the reader through his pages. His style is attractive in its impetuousness; his facts are in the main accurate, and, if there is room for debate on some of his conclusions, at least the conclusions themselves are presented strongly enough to arouse debate, and that, of course, is a great thing in a book. Those readers who are interested in the South Seas may, perhaps, complain that not enough attention is given to our considerable sealing fleet, which did the main part of the pioneer work in the Antarctic regions in the early part of the nineteenth century. But this is a chapter of our mercantile history which is chiefly contained in old log-books which have never appeared in print. There is no need, however, for grumbling about deficiencies in Mr. Marvin's book. The details of the history of the American Merchant Marine can not be treated in 436 octavo pages, and the general proportions of the subject have been very judiciously laid out by this author.

WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

OOM PAUL SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

THE MEMOIRS OF PAUL KRUGER, TOLD BY HIMSELF. Cloth, 6 x 9¼ in., 445 pp. Price, $3.50. The Century Company, New York.

WHEN we consider that these memoirs, dictated by Mr. Kruger, partly to his private secretary, and partly to the former Under Secretary of State of the South African Republic (Mr. Piet Grobler), were first submitted to the vigilant scrutiny of an editor, Dr. Schowalter, and then revised by him in persistent colloquy with the President, who found himself under fire from a battery of two hundred (cross) questions, which his critical friend had masked for his reception; and, finally, that the editor's revised German text, "collated line for line with Mr. Kruger's original Dutch," is done into English with painful particularity by Mr. Teixeira de Mattos, including many interesting and edifying Notes by the editor of the German edition—after all this, the wonder is how anything Oom-Paulish can be left of the homespun and often surprising personality we are looking for. But, to the honor of the book and of all concerned in the making of it, be it said, the Oom Paul reflected in the frontispiece is disclosed on every page of this record. Not pretty to look at, mark you, nor a thing to be set to music; a man more apt to take off his coat to an affront than his hat to a coat-of-arms. As when an English lord, on a certain occasion, was presented to the President by some one who was induced to dilate upon the visitor's imposing pedigree and dignities, the President thought the gentleman might be interested to know that "I was a cowherd and my father a farmer"—a story which has led many simply good people to conclude that Mr. Kruger was never either arrogant or conceited. And now, at the end of the war, when "the Old Lion of the Transvaal" goes sadly *passant regardant*, looking for his lair, for a country that he might call his own, one's thought is recalled to the pathetic significance of a verbal incident in the Table of Contents, where the first word is "Homeless"—spoken of the child; and the last word is "Homeless"—spoken of the stout old heart that refuses to part with its courage and its hope, "because the peace is not such as the burghers wished."

PAUL KRUGER.

Between those two fateful words is spun the story of the making of a Man, told without fuss or flourish; beginning with the wanderings and wonderings of the child, nine years old, who goes trekking with his people across the Orange River, for hatred of the British, who, "having taken away his father's slaves, and sold them without accounting for the money, then set them free." And presently the child is busy with the other children and the women, molding bullets, loading rifles, even taking a shot now and then, in defense of Sarel Celliers and his small garrison, desperately holding a laager against a furious force of Zulus, who had just received oxen and cows for the land.

And so, to the end of the disheartening category of forlorn consecrations and thwarted fortitudes and outwitted projects of "plain dealing," it runs, a story of foes and fightings, at first with lion and panther, rhinoceros and elephant and buffalo; next with Kafir and Basuto and Zulu; and at last, and inevitably, with British High Commissioners, Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Garnet Wolseley, Rhodes and Milner and Chamberlain, the Jameson Raid, and all the geographical varieties of trial and judgment grimly comprehended in the name of "Tommy Atkins."

The discovery of the gold-fields of the Witwatersrand wrought a revolution in the affairs of the republic. "Without the gold-fields," says Paul Kruger, "there would have been no war." When a burgher came to General Joubert, to tell him gleefully of the finding of a new gold-reef, Joubert rebuked him: "You would do better to weep; for this gold our country will be soaked in blood!"

Oom Paul had his impulses of generosity and affection, but they quite

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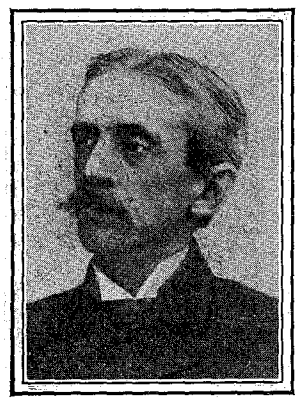
jiled to embrace the average Uitlander. At Paarde Kraal, on the occasion of the septennial commemoration of independence, "when he reviewed the history of his people in the light of God's Word," he saluted the mixed multitude in characteristic fashion: "People of the Lord: you old people of the country; you who are foreigners; you newcomers—yes, even you thieves and murderers." And in discussing with the British High Commissioner the circumstances of the riot at Johannesburg, he was reminded of a little story about a baboon he once had, which was so fond of him that it would attack any one who touched him. But once, when they were sitting by the fire, "the beast's tail got caught in the blaze; and immediately he flew at his beloved Oom." The Johannesburgers are just like that. They have burnt their fingers in speculations, and now they fly at Paul Kruger."

No, decidedly not pretty, nor picturesque, nor poetic; by no means courtly, gracious, or debonair. Nevertheless, we trace through these pages a very memorable figure—crude but convincing type of such a home-made hero as the Muse of History need not be ashamed to kiss her hand to.

THE LAST OF THE STOCKTON STORIES.

JOHN GAYTHER'S GARDEN. By Frank R. Stockton. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 365 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

HERE is Mr. Stockton's last book. It is full of that rare and whimsical humor which made his genius so personal. This is the last crop of those inimitable whimsicalities which combined so much sound human nature with situations so grotesque and so irresistibly funny. It would be hard to estimate how much Mr. Stockton added to the gaiety of this country. How many people have laughed until they cried foolish tears over the wonderful Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine! There are thousands of families where that ginger-jar has developed into a household word, and "black stockings for sharks" passed into the slang of the day. There was only one imagination which could have conceived the remarkable wreck of the *Thomas Hyde;* and the very name of Rudder Grange makes one wish to read about Pomona once again; we are guessing yet if it was the lady or the tiger.



FRANK R. STOCKTON.

The world of literature has seen a merry crew of burlesquers, and the whimsical books are among the most precious that we have. There is one great difference between Mr. Stockton's absurdities and all others—excepting perhaps some of Robert Louis Stevenson's. Other writers of this class have spent themselves on the intricacies of their plots. Once the situation was worked out there seemed to be no force left to make real people. So this class of books is peopled almost exclusively with puppets. But no matter how impossible a situation Mr. Stockton's fantasy chanced, his characters were always real men and women.

Then, too, there was never anything portentous in Mr. Stockton's manner of telling a story. His style had always a child-like simplicity, and the more complex and wonderful was the narrative, the more matter-of-fact and convincing was the way he told the story. Neither were his imaginings at any time forced; marvelous plots, strange conceits, were as natural to him as going to market is to a careful housekeeper.

What is true of Mr. Stockton's younger work is also true of "John Gayther's Garden." The humor of these last tales is not as riotous as formerly, but it is deeper than in some of his earlier short stories. There is the barest thread of narrative running through the book. Various people sit down under the trees in John Gayther's sunny garden and spin yarns, and the audience comments upon them. It would be about as easy to write a story like one of them as to describe one. One can only say that they are inimitably funny.

AN ELEMENTAL MAID.

A DAUGHTER OF THE SNOWS. By Jack London. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 334 pp. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

THIS novel of Jack London's shows more power than anything he has done. The book throughout is splendidly virile, and glowing passages illumine the narrative. He has created a new woman, something elemental, physically almost savage, but with touches of the eternal feminine that prevent her being a man in petticoats—"A Daughter of the Snows," in truth, and a credit and embellishment of that wonderful region, Alaska. She must be an ideal of Mr. London's aggressive cerebrality, but she rings true and would not be herself in any other setting than that in which he places her. Frona Welse is a magnificent Amazon of the snowy Edge of Things, and if she ever seems escaping from the hold of her creator, Mr. London, it is when he lets her grow young-ladyish. She is a woman, clean-souled, strong-thewed, and with an essential touch of deep underlying sympathy. It is an achievement to have drawn a girl who has such a number of strictly masculine qualities and yet appeals to the best in a man keenly susceptible to womanly influence and charm.

JACK LONDON.

"A Daughter of the Snows" is the most vital presentation of Alaska that literature has yet known. The bitter cold, the wearying trails, the tremendous spring break-up of the ice-bound Yukon, the rough atmosphere of mining life, the biting color of social intercourse in Dawson and in the mining-camps, together with sharp-cut, forceful human beings, are all powerfully depicted. The reader is there and sees things pass before his eyes.

Mr. London could not handle his theme with such thorough assertiveness were he not strong and frank. He treats an episode, necessarily suggestive, in the wholesomest fashion, and with breezy purity. Frona Welse, the heroine, returns to Alaska after having been "on the outside" since she was a girl, getting cultured. She is twenty, and that the States and London have not enervated her is shown by the plucky and enduring way she treads the bitter trail which puts strong men on their mettle. She is separated from her outfit through some casualty, and arrives at a tent on a dismal night, wet and weary. An engaging young man is the sole occupant. She explains her plight and asks hospitality. He accords it willingly, and magnanimously says he will "sit up and watch the fire."

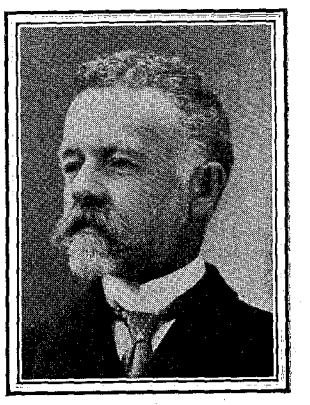
"Fiddlesticks!" she cried. "As tho your foolish little code were saved in the least! We are not in civilization. This is the trail to the Pole. Go to bed." So they sleep like tired children, their blanket couches on either side of the stove. It is only allowing her a proper share of feminine inconsistency, that she falls in love, not with this fine Vance Corliss, but a specious adventurer named St. Vincent.

The book is open to some criticism on the ground of technique. Mr. London's craftmanship is faulty. The narrative lacks perfect cohesion and unity. He dispenses his tale in sections which stand too much apart, and greater clearness as to place and date would help the novel materially. The language of two or three of the characters is absurdly polished. But it is a vigorous work, and Frona Welse is, as a whole, a wonderful and quite new phase of womanhood.

A MODERN ORATOR.

A FIGHTING FRIGATE, And Other Essays and Addresses. By Henry Cabot Lodge. Cloth, 316 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS volume contains ten essays and orations, of which seven are biographical. The title is that of the first essay, which proves to be an oration delivered in Boston several years ago upon the old *Constitution*, on the occasion of her return to the Charleston navy-yard. Senator Lodge uses this occasion to point out the effect of our naval victories in the war of 1812. Upon Great Britain the results were depressing and alarming. "In twenty years England had fought over two hundred single-ship actions with pretty much every people in Europe, and had lost only five of them. In six months she had fought five single-ship actions with us, and lost every one of them."



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HENRY CABOT LODGE.

By far the best oration in this volume is that on John Marshall, whom Senator Lodge considers as a statesman pursuing steadily throughout his career the purpose of erecting out of the confederation of separate States a centralized government adherent to a dominant constitution. In this task, Marshall is credited with a share even greater than that of Washington or Hamilton, continuing their labors after the Federalist party had perished, and robbing Jefferson of the fruits of his ultra-republican policies by hedging them about with constitutional interpretations that made them instruments for accomplishing results that Jefferson abhorred.

An oration of almost equal interest upon Daniel Webster dwells chiefly upon his power and gift of oratory. Webster united in himself Shakespearian diction and the solidity and eloquence, at his best moments, of Cicero and Demosthenes.

The other essays are upon Oliver Ellsworth, Rochambeau, "The Treaty-Making Power of the Senate," called out by the discussions of the recent Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, "Some Impressions of Russia," and a combination eulogy of three Massachusetts governors, Greenhalge, Robinson, and Walcott.

The oratory of Senator Lodge is classical, his language chaste, his periods are sonorous, and his logical grasp of his subject is always that of a man able to see salient features and to marshal them in progress to defined results.

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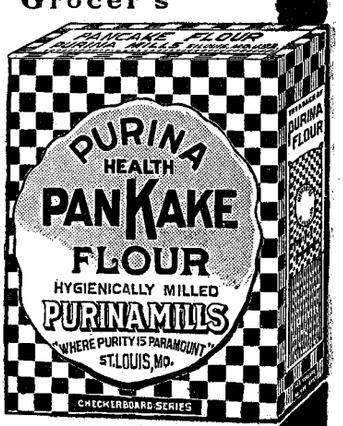

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"As It Is In the Philippines,"—Edgar G. Bellairs. (Lewis, Scribner & Co., New York, $1.50.)

"Economics of Forestry."—Bernhard E. Fernow. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Jonathan."—A tragedy by Thomas Ewing, Jr. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1 net.)

"The Divine Question."—Lionel Josaphare. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, $0.25 net.)

"The International Directory of Booksellers and Bibliophile's Manual for 1903"—Edited by James Clegg. (Published by the editor at Rochdale, England.)

"Plays."—Bert Finck. (John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.)

"World Almanac for 1903."—(Published by *The World*, New York, $0.25, by mail $0.35, postpaid.)

"Succeseful Advertising, How to Accomplish It."—J. Angus MacDonald. (The Lincoln Publishing Company, Philadelphia.)

"Was Christ Born at Bethlehem."—W. M. Ramsay. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

"Four Little Indians."—Ella Mary Coates. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Mollie and the Unwiseman."—John Kendrick Bangs. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $1. net.)

"General History Way-Marks."—Charles C. Boyer. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $0.65.)

"Chinese Heroes."—Isaac T. Headland. (Eaton & Mains, $1 net.)

"Pictures and Problems from London Police Courts."—Thomas Holmes. (Edward Arnold, London.)

"Four Princes."—James A. B. Scherer. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25.)

"The Unexpected Christ."—Rev. Louis Albert Banks. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.50.)

"The Death of Christ."—James Denney. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, $1.50.)

"Twenty-Six Historic Ships."—Frederic Stanhope Hill. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50 net.)

"Things."—George W. Stevens. (The Franklin Printing & Engraving Co., Toledo, O.)

"The Isle of Content and Other Waifs of Thought."—George F. Butler. (The Erudite Press, Concord, Mass.)

"Twentieth Century Manual of Railway and Commercial Telegraphy."—Frederic L. Meyer. (Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, $1.)

"Lays for Little Chaps."—Alfred James Waterhouse. (New Amsterdam Book Company, New York.)

"Shakspere and His Forerunners."—Sidney Lanier. [2 Vols.] (Doubleday, Page & Co., $10 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Two Poems.

By CLIFFORD LANIER.

[The poems that follow have been selected from Mr. Lanier's "Apollo and Keats," issued by Richard G. Badger.]

LOVE'S RESERVE.

TO WILHELMINE.

The poet, raptured, gazing wifeward, said:
"Thou art the self of Beauty to my sight;
From dainty feet to glory-crowned head
Thy figure shapen is in lines of light:
With perfect rime those lithe arms, upward spread,

FAIRY SOAP

A soap that agrees with the delicate skin of a child is sure to delight "grown ups." Such is FAIRY, a dainty, white, oval cake of floating soap purity.

With all its goodness FAIRY Soap sells for 5 cents.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Dept. 59 Chicago.

Fairy Plate Calendar FREE! The most unique and artistic calendar of the year. We will send calendar free to any one who will forward full name and address with ten Oval Fairy Box Fronts, or 10 two-cent stamps.

Merritt's Health Comforts

Induce perfect rest. Light as down, yet possessing four times the warmth of heavy woolen blankets. Carefully made of the finest and purest wool, thoroughly sterilized. Covered with latest designs in silkaline, satine or silk with cheese cloth interlining. Attractively tacked with ribbon. Write for booklet and samples. (Free.)

All sizes $1.00 upward.

GEO. MERRITT & CO., 802 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

MUNDORFF'S NEW LENS NEERANFAR AND FARANEER

A bifocal ground in one solid piece of glass for reading and distance. No cement to blur or to get loose. **Absolute comfort,** not obtained in any others and less visible, heretofore pronounced impossible to make. **THEODORE MUNDORFF,** Manufacturing Optician, **1167 Broadway, New York,** also at 30 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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For CHURCHES and SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Finest Magic Lanterns, Stereopticons and views; all prices. Full particulars in 260 page illus. book; *free.* McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

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Circulars, Newspaper, Press $5. Larger size, $18. Money saver. Big profit, printing for others. Type-setting easy; rules sent. Write for catalog, presses, type, paper, &c., to factory. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

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A pulsing couplet form in rhythm right;
And o'er thy bosom drape the vestments white
Tenderly as words by music vestured.
If verse now had the graphic warmth of sun,
If Love *could* body what his heart would hide,
If thou wert less than wifely vestaled nun,
Dear love of thee might yield to Art's fond pride,
And, dressed in poet's breath, these veils aside,
Thou shouldst be wife and poem merged in one."

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Dreaming along the haunted shore of time
And mad that sea's Æolian song to sing,
He found the shell of beauty, rhythmic rime,
And fondly deemed its sheen a living thing.

Discord.

By CLARENCE URMY.

As o'er an untuned lyre I swept my hand
And through my soul the jangling sounds were poured,
I thought I could a little understand
Of God's great grief when heart-strings do not chord,
As, bending from His throne, He singles out
A thrice-blest player, bids him strike the strings—
When lo, instead of concord, din of doubt,
Babel of griefs, and cry of bitter things!

—In *Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Turning Dervish.

By ARTHUR SYMONS.

Stars in the heavens turn,
I worship like a star,
And in its footsteps learn
Where peace and wisdom are.

Man crawls as a worm crawls;
Till dust with dust he lies,
A crooked line he scrawls
Between the earth and skies.

Yet God, having ordained
The course of star and sun,
No creature hath constrained
A meaner course to run.

I, by his lesson taught,
Imaging his design,
Have diligently wrought
Motion to be divine.

I turn until my sense,
Dizzied with waves of air,
Spins to a point intense,
And spires and centers there.

There, motionless in speed,
I drink that flaming peace,
Which in the heavens doth feed
The stars with bright increase.

Some spirit in me doth move
Through ways of light untrod,
Till, with excessive love,
I drown, and am in God.

—In London *Saturday Review.*

"Macey" SECTIONAL BOOKCASE { Patented—Other Patents Pending }

Is the ONLY bookcase having absolutely "Non-Binding, SELF-Disappearing" doors.

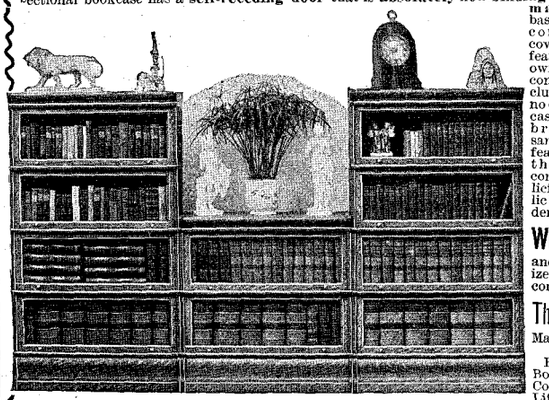
It combines in the highest degree convenience, imposing appearance, economy of space, protection to books, strength, simplicity, all at small expense.

ON APPROVAL.—There is never any risk in buying genuine "Macey" goods—we ship every article "On Approval," subject to return at our expense if not found at our factory price 40 to 100 per cent. greater value than is obtainable anywhere at retail.

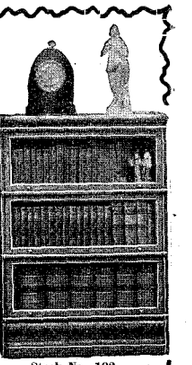
COLD MEDALS—HIGHEST AWARDS

For superiority of design, material, construction, workmanship, finish and perfect operation of "Non-binding, Self-receding doors," the "Macey" Sectional Bookcase received the Gold Medal—the highest award at both the Pan-American and Charleston Expositions.

CAUTION—**Do not be misled** by the deceiving advertisements of **imitators. No other** Sectional bookcase has a **self-receding door** that is **absolutely non-binding** and **automatic**—the basic patents completely covering these features are owned by this company exclusively, and no other bookcase can embrace the same valuable features. In the law suit concerning which a competitor has maliciously advertised "Warning to the Public" the United States Circuit Court rendered a **sweeping decision in our favor.**



Stack No. 106.—Genuine Mahogany, $56.50. Golden Quartered Oak, $42.00. Ask for Catalogue No. "P-1."



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Genuine Mahogany, - $17.25
Golden Quartered Oak 12.75
Ask for Catalogue No. "P-1."

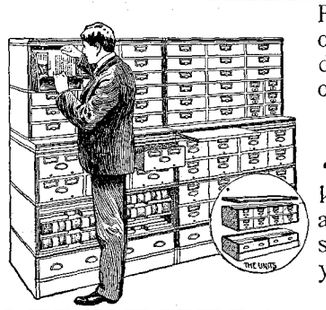
We Prepay Freight to all points east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee. (Freight equalized to points beyond.) Write for our complete Catalogue No. "P-1."

The Fred Macey Co., Ltd., Grand Rapids, MICH.
Makers of High-Grade Office and Library Furniture.
Branches: New York, 293-295 Broadway; Boston, 178 Federal St.; Philadelphia, N. E. Cor. 13th and Market Sts.; Chicago, N. Y. Life Building.

NOTE—See our other advertisement in this magazine.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

380-382 Broadway, New York. 91-93 Federal St., Boston. CINCINNATI. 224-228 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 44 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. London



Profit or Loss often depends on finding a single letter, document, record or item of information. The

Globe-Wernicke "ELASTIC" CABINET

keeps all business papers and records instantly accessible. And it grows with your business. Catalogue 202-K.

THE WEIS ENVELOPE SCRAP BOOK

The Greatest Convenience of the Age.

Everything filed and indexed so you can find it instantly.

FOR CLIPPINGS

For clippings and sketches, cooking recipes, etc. Will hold and index for ready reference from 500 to 1,000 clippings (20 envelopes). Is bound in Vellum de Luxe; stamped side and back; size 6 x 10. Only 75 cents at stationers', or from us, prepaid.

THE WEIS BINDER CO., 130 LaGrange St., Toledo, O.

LEARN ADVERTISING

If you want to know how to do your advertising at less cost, if you wish to become an ad-writer or manager at $20 to $100, if you wish to gain knowledge that will positively increase your salary or income, if you wish your son or your daughter to learn a dignified and quickly-profitable profession, send three 2-cent stamps for prospectus and read in it the terms on which I give *a positive guarantee of increased earnings.*

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, 133-1 Nassau St., New York.

ONE HUNDRED

copies of a letter, piece of music, drawing, or any writing can be made on a **Lawton Simplex Printer.** No washing. No wetting of paper. Send for circulars and samples of work. Agents wanted.

LAWTON & CO., 30 Vesey St., New York. 59 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Deposits Earn 5%

Capital and Surplus	DEPOSITS may be made or withdrawn at any time and bear earnings for every day invested. Paid quarterly by check. Read following extracts from letters of depositors:
$1,100,000	*"I know of no better conducted or safer Institution to deal with."*
	"I have found the Company very prompt in payment of interest."
	"I believe no investment is safer."
Assets $1,600,000	**Under State Banking Dept. Supervision**
	Our business is non-speculative. Write us for full particulars.

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Piano, Organ, Guitar, Banjo, Mandolin, Violin and Cornet.

Send for free Catalogue and testimonials. Address Box 131

U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 19 Union Square, New York

CHEAP RATES California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado. We secure reduced rates on household goods of intending settlers to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California, FREE.*

TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., 345 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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PERSONALS.

How Dewey Quelled a Mutiny.—Once when Admiral Dewey was executive officer of the old *Kearsarge*, in 1886, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, fifty sailors mutinied and went below to the gun-deck.

Summoning the ship's writer, who had charge of the watch muster, and arming himself with twelve pistols (they were of rather ancient pattern), Dewey, it is related, started for them. The ship's writer carried a lantern and the roll.

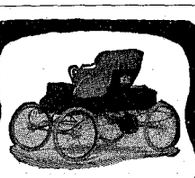
Reaching the mutineers, the destined hero of Manila Bay, facing them with a cocked pistol in each hand, and the other ten tucked away in the breast of his coat, said: "Call the roll!" The first named happened to be John Jones. Through sheer force of habit he answered, "Here." Aiming his pistol at Jones, who stood in the rear of the crew, Dewey said: "John Jones, I see you. I am going to have your name called once more, and if you do not answer and immediately go up on deck you are a dead man. Call the roll!" "John Jones!" rang out the voice of the ship's writer. No answer. Dewey fired. The bullet meant for John Jones went throught the heart of the man standing beside him.

Almost before his dead body struck the deck, Dewey, recocking his weapon, said: "Now, men, the roll will be continued. As each man's name is called he will answer and go up on deck. Call the roll!" "George Smith!" "Here," answered Smith, putting his hand to his foretop, and as the muzzle of Dewey's pistol frowned uncompromisingly upon him he stepped out from the ranks of his fellows and disappeared through the forehatch. One by one the remaining forty-eight followed suit.

Daudet and His Friends' Books.—Alphonse Daudet received so many new volumes written by his friends that he seldom read one; but this did not prevent him from forwarding the customary letter of approval. As illustrative of this the *Revue Hebdomadaire* publishes the following incident:

When Leon Cladel published his novel, "Omprandailles," he sent a copy to Daudet, who forthwith penned to his address a most elaborate letter of congratulation. The style of "Omprandailles," was unexcelled; the plot marvelous, etc., etc.; in fact the novel was nothing short of a *chef d'œuvre*. A few days later Cladel paid Daudet a visit, and to his great surprise discovered his novel, leaves uncut, in the middle of a big pile of new books. Daudet realized that he was caught and thought that it was best to confess. Therefore he called his secretary and told him in the presence of Cladel: "My dear sir, it seems to me that I instructed you to cut the leaves of all the new books sent to me; do nof forget this in the future!" Useless to say that Daudet and Cladel could not look at each other without laughing heartily, and the incident was closed.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Grant's First Speech.—Just how Grant was worshiped when fresh from his triumph of crushing the Confederacy is shown by an incident



National Electric Vehicles

Handsome, graceful, thoroughly dependable. Built for reliable, everyday service and give it. Simplest in construction, safely and easily operated—the perfected automobiles for business or pleasure.

Write for our illustrated catalogue showing many new and improved electric automobiles.

NATIONAL VEHICLE CO., 905 E. 22d St., Indianapolis, Ind.

BUY FIRST MORTGAGES AND FIRST LIEN BONDS ONLY

That is what we stand for! There was a better way to handle mortgages on real estate security and that is why this company was organized. Five business men experienced in Chicago real estate valuations pass on all applications for loans. We only make about one loan out of every ten applied for. Our book, "First Mortgage Bond and Trust Company Methods," sent on application. We handle large or small transactions without delay for borrower or investor. Pleased to answer letters.

First-Mortgage Bond and Trust Company

187 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

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Life Insurance Free from All Speculative Features.

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HOW PENNIES COUNT.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

About four cents a day, what you spend for newspapers, will procure you, if a preferred risk, an accident policy paying $3,000 for accidental death or loss of both eyes or limbs, and proportionate amounts for loss of one eye or limb; $15 a week for total disability; $6 a week for partial disability; and double the above amounts for injuries received in certain specified accidents, etc., etc.

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Fifteen and one-half cents a day will purchase a life insurance policy at age 35 for $2,500.

Twelve cents a day will purchase a twenty-year endowment policy at age 32, paying you $1,000 cash at the end of twenty years if living, and insuring you for $1,000 for the twenty years' time.

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Nineteen and one-half cents a day purchases $3,000 accident insurance, and at age 35 $2,500 ordinary life insurance.

Who says insurance costs a good deal?

Whitman Saddles

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

We are the sole manufacturers of the celebrated Whitman Saddles and Specialties. We import and manufacture everything for the saddle horse, from "saddle to spur."

Every man and woman interested in horseback riding should have our book.

We mail it *free*.

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,

(Successors to the Whitman Saddle Co.)

104 Chambers St., New York.

"CANTON" THE ONLY LAMP

WHY?—Made of copper and brass from top to bottom by workmen who know how to make good lamps. Have stood every climate and given entire satisfaction.

BUY THE "CANTON."

BECAUSE—Handsomest designed, best made, quickest lighted, lowest priced. Prices reduced one-half. From $2.50 up. They burn gasoline at a cost of one cent for five hours. Give best, safest light known. From 100 to 600 candle power. Catalogue C.

Canton Incandescent Light Co.,

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RAZALL LOOSE LEAF SYSTEM

Write for our book, Systematic Accounting, which explains and illustrates the system. H. G. Razall Mfg. Co., 413-415 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

STAMMER

Our 200-page book "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering" sent Free to any address. Enclose 6 cents to pay postage. LEWIS STAMMERING SCHOOL, 96 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

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All Seasons the Same to
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The motor carriage that does not need to be stored for winter. A practical machine for everyday use. Ample protection afforded by a leather or rubber top and storm apron.
Every machine now leaving the factory is equipped with 1903 improvements. Simpler and stronger than ever. No complicated machinery.
Nothing to watch but the road.
Price $650 at Factory.
Call on any of our 58 Selling Agents or write for illustrated book to Dept. H.
Olds Motor Works
DETROIT, MICH.

$1500 in CASH PRIZES

Or the equivalent in **GOERZ** *manufactures if preferred*

G. P. Goerz Optical Works hereby wish to inform the intending competitors for the **International Prize Competition,** that at the request of a number of competitors in the English and French Colonies, the date of closing this contest has been postponed until the 30th of June, 1903.

Competitors who, with a view to this alteration, wish to withdraw their exhibit or exchange the same, are hereby notified that their exhibits will be kept at the New York Office until the date of shipment to Berlin.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

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superior to all others. Will you try it **thirty nights at our expense,** all charges prepaid? BOOK FREE.
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Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample write
Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

which Thomas B. Bryan relates in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia). Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan visited Chicago to attend the Sanitary Fair for the benefit of the sick and disabled soldiers. Mr. Bryan conducted Grant from the station to the fair.

Our progress was through cheering crowds, but above the roar of the multitude I could hear the men at our elbows exclaiming:

"I touched him!"

"Tipped his shoulder!"

"There's good luck for the rest of my life!"

At our entrance such a volume of applause as never before or since assailed my ears shook the huge structure until it trembled. I speak literally when I say that the sound was deafening. At first it was a chaotic roar. Then it soon formed itself into quick pulsation which struck the senses like blows from a hammer. "Grant! Grant! Grant! Grant!" it repeated.

Not by a glance or the movement of a muscle did he betray the slightest recognition of the marvelous ovation.

Finally, by force of sheer exhaustion and hoarseness, the crowd began to lessen the volume of its tumult. At last, from somewhere in the body of the house a man with a thunderous voice was heard to shout:

"If Grant won't talk have him make Sherman speak for him."

When Grant heard this his face betrayed the first sign of interest in the scene. Every man on the platform knew the great warrior had never addressed a public audience, and the belief was common that he would rather fight a desperate battle against heavy odds than attempt to say a dozen words from a platform.

Would he dare make the effort?

Suddenly he arose to his feet and took a step forward, as he began to speak.

"Fellow citizens," he said, "it is an inflexible rule of mine never to exact of a subordinate what I am unwilling to undertake myself."

Then he bowed and sat down.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Poor Type.—

"I can read my lover just like a book!"
Declared fair Winifred Hall.
"Why, what a feat!" exclaimed her friend,
"To master type so small!"

—*American Tit-Bits.*

An Experimenter.—PROFESSOR: "Have you done that experiment of melting ice?"

BOY: "No, but I tried to make love to a Radcliffe girl."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Three Women.—In a village lived three women who were asked to join a Woman's Club. "Alas," said the first woman, "I have lived but twenty years, and I have read but few books save those of a frivolous character. I do not know enough to join a Woman's Club."

"But I," said the second woman, "have lived twenty-five years, and I have read Ruskin and Emerson and much of Browning. *I* know enough to join a Woman's Club."

"I," said the third woman, "have lived thirty years, and I know too much to join a Woman's Club."—CAROLYN WELLS, in *Life.*

English Hash.—Cook a Green Crabbe until it

$47.50 OUR GENUINE
SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL
TOP BUGGY
is sold direct from the makers at $47.50 and
30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
allowed before acceptance. *This is YOUR chance,* Just drop postal for catalogue.
OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO.,
Station 120, - - Cincinnati, Ohio.

That very old proverb about reaching the heart of a man is best exemplified with

NABISCO Sugar Wafers

A Fairy Sandwich with an upper and lower crust of indescribable delicacy, separated with a creamy flavoring of

Lemon, Orange, Chocolate, Vanilla, Strawberry, Raspberry, or Mint.

Ask for your favorite flavor.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

ANGLE LAMP

The peculiarly soft, mellow yet brilliant light given by the Angle Lamp is simply impossible in any other system. This one fact, entirely aside from its other virtues, has endeared it to thousands of American homes and each day are added the names of new advocates. Our catalogue "W" tells all about this remarkable light—tells how easy it is to operate—how it may be turned low without disagreeable odor—how it never smokes or smells, moreover, under any circumstances, and how the cost to burn (18 cts. per month) will save the price of the lamp over and over again during the year. Get the catalogue. Free on request.

THE ANGLE LAMP COMPANY,
76 Park Place, New York

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

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Burns. When it is Shirley Donne add some Lamb as Swift as possible in a Steele dish, if you Kant find Bacon.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

So Polite!—HE: "Won't you sit in this chair, Miss Spooner?"

MISS SPOONER: "After you."—London *Punch.*

Its True Worth.—FIRST LAWYER: "How much is Jagsby's estate worth?"

SECOND LAWYER: "About ten thousand to Jagsby and two hundred thousand to us."—*Life.*

Trouble.—"If you had eight pennies and Billy had four, and you took his and put them to yours, what would that make?"

"Make trouble, I 'spect, 'cos I'd have to fight him 'bout it!"—London *Punch.*

Coming Events.

January 20.—Union of American Hebrew Congregations, at St. Louis.

January 20–22.—Convention of the Union Lumber Dealers' Association, at Pittsburg, Pa.

Convention of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, at New York.

Convention of the Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, at Kansas City, Mo.

International ice yacht races, at Kalamazoo, Mich.

January 21.—Convention of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, at Ottawa, Canada.

January 21–23.—Convention of the American Guild of Banjoists, Mandolinists, and Guitarists, at Philadelphia.

January 23–25.—Convention of the National Liberal Party, at Lexington, Ky.

Current Events.

Foreign.

December 29.—The Viceroy of India officially opens the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

The Sultan of Morocco is said to be barricaded in his palace at Fez, prepared to repel a threatened attack by the rebels.

The Cuban Senate refuses to meet in extra session to dispose of the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Emperor Francis Joseph gives a farewell audience to United States Minister McCormick.

December 30.—France and Guatemala agree to submit their differences to The Hague Tribunal.

The Viceroy at Shanghai refuses to pay the January instalment of the indemnity in gold; the ministers decline to accept it on a silver basis.

The British Government offers General Vitjoen the command of a Boer force to be led against the Somalis.

December 31.—President Roca is named as arbitrator in the dispute between Peru and Bolivia.

Announcement is made from St. Petersburg that financial help for Finland will be welcomed.

January 1.—King Edward is officially proclaimed Emperor of India at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

The reply of President Castro to the proposals

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HEALTH, CLEAR SKIN AND A GOOD FIGURE

I am trying to convince you if you want to **reduce flesh, build up your figure, renew** and **strengthen nerve force,** to be relieved of **Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Sluggish Circulation, Rheumatism, Weak Heart** or **Lungs,** diseases peculiar to the sex, or all so-called chronic ailments, I can do more for you than physicians can do.

I thoroughly study your case, prescribe for you the diet and the bathing which your system requires and give you special exercises necessary to bring you out as an individual to perfect health and symmetry. It is to my 12 years of work with women in person before I began my instructions by mail, that I attribute my marvelous success with my mail pupils. I have failed but in one instance to relieve the condition I set out to relieve. My work is not muscular exercise alone, it is physical **culture.** It begins with the causes—with the vital organs, the nerve centers, the lungs and the heart, and when I reduce a woman, I reduce her to **stay** reduced. When I build her, I build her to **stay** built.

My work cultivates the distinguished carriage and bearing and the engaging presence and ease, which at once bespeak culture and refinement. It gives you poise, mental, moral vital—perfect self-possession, a clear brain, quick perception and a nerve force vibrant with life.

The following are some extracts from letters on my desk since my last month's advertisement:

"Everybody notices the difference in my **complexion.** It has lost that yellow color almost entirely."

"My **deep breathing** has given my **skin** a new life and color and my hands and feet are much better. I am indeed grateful to you."

"Some inquire if my benefit is **permanent,** not seeming to realize that as development is attained, it **must** be **permanent.**"

"Before commencing your exercises I was compelled to use **glasses** which happily I do not need at the present time. I began to feel that **buoyancy** of **body** and **spirit** of which you speak."

"I wish I could have had a picture of my shape before and now—it would speak plainer to you than I can write you."

"**I never paid out any money with more satisfaction** than for these lessons."

"My **throat exercise** is helping my throat to my great delight. The only benefit I have ever received for it."

"My **catarrh** is better than it has been for three years."

"I wish that every **nervous** woman (and their name is legion) could know what benefit is to be derived from your work."

"Miss Cocroft, I am one-half **inch taller,** bust measurement has increased three inches and abdomen reduced 3½ inches."

"My **neck** and **chest** are filling out very perceptibly and am broader across the bust."

"Let me thank you for all you have been doing for my wife. She feels better now than she ever felt in her life, and looks better. She is ready for her third lesson, send it as soon as possible as she is very anxious to get it."

"I have neither had **colds** nor **indigestion** though I was very subject to both. I have gained eight pounds in flesh but 800 times this amount in feeling."

"I have lost twelve pounds so far—my bust and hips are smaller. I am feeling very well and full of courage."

I can take but a limited number of pupils, because I give each pupil my personal attention.

If you will write to me, I shall be glad to tell you just what I can do for you, sending you complete information in regard to my work and telling you whether I can reach your case and how. I know that I can reduce prominent abdomens and hips, build up thin necks, bust and chest, and bring any woman to roundness and symmetry and I can give them relief from above diseases. I have done all of these hundreds and hundreds of times. It is no longer an experiment with me. Write to me.

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for arbitration is received in London, Berlin and Rome.

The Kaiser sends his good wishes to President Roosevelt and to the people of the United States.

Emperor William intends to send descendants of Germans who fought under Washington as part of the Presentation Commission to accompany the statue of Frederick the Great to this country.

January 2.—The Commercial Treaty Society of Berlin issues a circular declaring that the United States tariff injures Germany, but says that the new German tariff will not improve matters.

Monsignor Guidi, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, reports to the Vatican on the progress of the negotiations regarding the friars.

The Sultan of Morocco is reported to contemplate abandoning Fez and declaring a holy war against the pretender.

January 3.—King George of Saxony is reported to be in a critical condition.

German marines land at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to cover the seizure of vessels in the inner harbor by the blockading fleet.

Preparation are being made to place Spain on a gold basis.

European Powers are again menacing China; a note demanding the payment of the indemnity on a gold basis is decided upon.

January 4.—The Sultan of Morocco, by becoming reconciled with his brother, practically puts an end to the rebellion.

Domestic.

December 29.—Binger Herrman, commissioner of the General Land Office, resigns.

The new battle-ship *Maine* is put into commission at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is opened at Washington.

December 30.—Señor Azpiroz, Mexican Ambassador in Washington, confirms the reports that his country contemplates a change from a silver to a gold standard.

The Navy Department, in order to protect sailors from the dives of Seattle, Wash., has issued an order forbidding war-ships to call at that port.

January 1.—President Castro's reply accepting the proposal to submit the Venezuelan dispute to arbitration is received by the State Department.

The United States Government is willing to accept payment of the Chinese indemnity on a silver basis.

The United States Steel Corporation announces a plan by which profits will be shared with employees.

Secretary Wilson gives information showing that the beet-sugar industry will not be harmed by the reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

New York's new police commissioner begins his work with some sensational changes in the force.

January 2.—Greetings to President Roosevelt are sent over the new cable from Hawaii.

The text of Senator Hoar's anti-trust bill is made public.

The President declines to accept the alleged enforced resignation of the negro postmistress at Indianola, Miss., and orders the post-office closed.

Junuary 3.—Negotiation for a Panama Canal Treaty continues in a deadlock over the question of the amount of annuity to be paid to Colombia.

The United States, it is believed, favors re-

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ferring the Chinese indemnity controversy to The Hague Tribunal.

Southerners in Washington express indignation at the President's action in closing the Indianola post-office.

January 4.—The reports of the Philippine Commission and Governor Taft are made public.

G. B. Markle & Co., independent coal operators, reply to the statements made by the miners before the Coal Strike Commission.

CHESS.

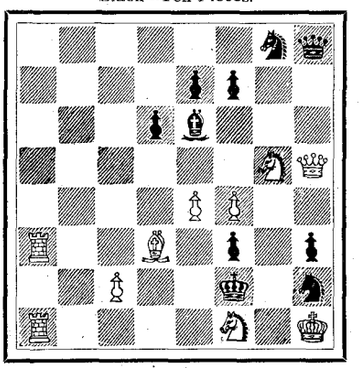
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 791.

CIX.—MOTTO: "A minor key."

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

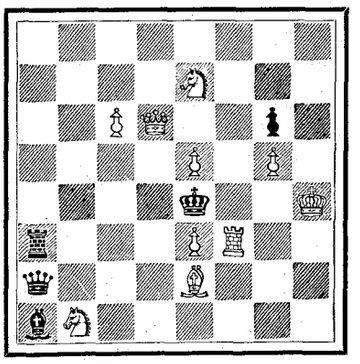
6 s q; 4 p p 2; 3 p b 3; 6 S Q; 4 P P 2; R 2 B 1 p 1 p; 2 P 2 k 1 s; R 4 S 1 K.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 792.

CX.—MOTTO: "Yours truly."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; 4 S 3; 2 P Q 2 p 1; 4 P 1 P 1; 4 k 2 K; r 3 P R 2; q 3 B 3; b S 6.

White mates in two moves.

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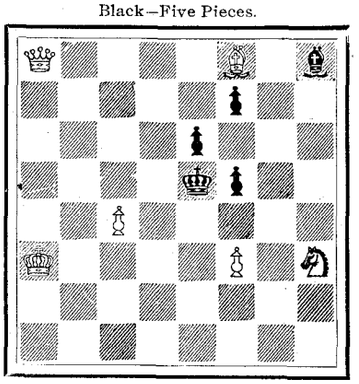
Problem 793.

CXI. MOTTO: "Regina III."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

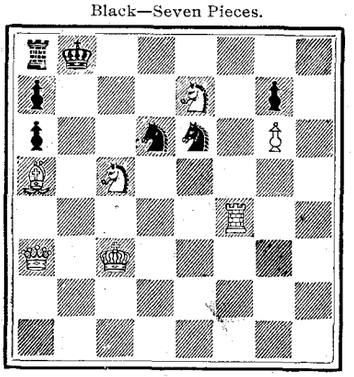
Q 4 B 1 b; 5 p 2; 4 p 3; 4 k p 2; 2 P 5; K 4 P 1 S; 8; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 794.

CXII.—MOTTO: "Oxus."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

r k 6; p 3 S 1 p 1; p 2 s s 1 P 1; B 1 S 5; 5 R 2; Q 1 K 5; 8; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 775. XCIII.: Kt—K 7.

No. 776. XCIV.: B—Q 7.

No. 777. XCV.: Author's Key: P—R 8 (Kt).
Second Key: P—R 8 (Q).

No. 778. XCVI.: Author's Key: K—Kt sq.
Second Key: R—K 2 ch.

No. 779. XCVII.: Q—B 7.

No. 780. XCVIII.: Q—K 8.

No. 781. XCIX.: Q—K B 8.

No. 782. C.: Author's Key: Q—R 8.
Other Keys: Kt—Kt 4, Kt—Kt 6, Kt—K 7.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the **Rev.** I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; E N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.

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The Voigt Game.

Played in the Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia. Mr. Voigt has made the Sicilian a special study.

SICILIAN OPENING.

	LASKER. *White.*	VOIGT. *Black.*		LASKER. *White.*	VOIGT. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—Q B 4	16	P x Kt	Kt x P ch
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	17	K—B sq	B—K 3
3	P—Q 4	P x P	18	B—Q Kt 5 ch	K—B sq
4	Kt x P	Kt—B 3	19	Kt—Q 4	B x K Kt P
5	Q Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	20	Q—Q 2	Q—B sq
6	B—K 2	P—K Kt 3(a)	21	R—B sq	B—R 6 ch
7	P—KB 4(b)	B—Q 2	22	K—B 2	Q—Kt 5
8	B—K 3	B—K Kt 2	23	R x B	Q x R
9	Kt—Q Kt 3	P—Q R 4	24	R x Kt	R—K Kt 6 (f)
10	P—Q R 4	R—Q B sq(c)	25	B—B sq	Q—R 5 (g)
11	P—K Kt 4	P—K R 4 (d)	26	Kt—B 3 (h)	Q—Kt 5
12	P—K Kt 5	Kt—K Kt 5(e)	27	Q—B 3	K—Kt sq
13	B—K Kt sq	Kt—Q Kt 5	28	B—R 2	P—R 5
14	P—K R 3	B x Kt ch	29	Q—B 8 ch wins (i).	
15	P x B	R x P			

(*Comments by Reichelm.*)

(a) The modern modus of the Sicilian opening.

(b) Starting the new line of attack he played against Showalter.

(c) In the simultaneous seance Voigt made the better move of Kt—Q Kt 5 at once, and the game proceeded with 11 Kt—Q 4, Castles, 12 P—K R 3, R—Q B sq, etc. Game was ultimately drawn.

(d) Pawn-moves of the advanced kind are best taken care of by similar counter-moves. See also Black's ninth move.

(e) Losing some material, but Voigt has a counter-attack.

(f) The Voigtian combination is nearing its denouement. With threat of R—Kt 7 ch Lasker walks the chalk-line.

(g) Crisis of play has arrived. At this point Emanuel had but one move to win the game.

(h) The one move to win.

(i) Forciug the exchange of Queens.

Concerning the Pillsbury-Lissek game in LITERARY DIGEST, November 15, two correspondents have gained a forced mate in *four* moves, instead of five as announced by Mr. Pillsbury:

1 B—Kt 5 ch, K—R 4 — 2 Q—Q 7, Q—K 3 — 3 Q x Q, Any — 4 mate

Pillsbury began by R—B 3.

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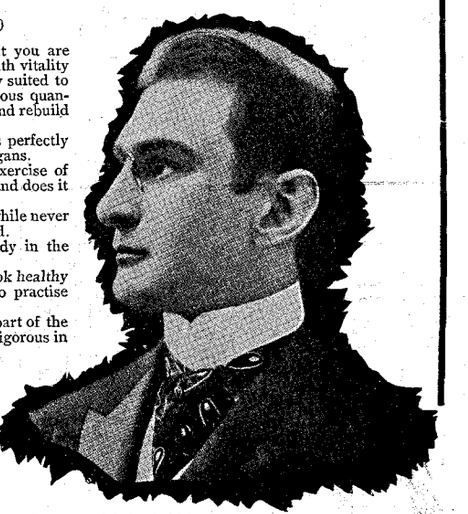

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There are elements in the Natural Food for each part of the body, so that each tissue is renewed and becomes vigorous in the performance of its individual work.

This vital material is of such nature that it does not long remain in our bodies, but rapidly changes them so that we have a new body every few months.

Hence in the place of growing older, we grow younger.

There is no telling how long a person would live who lives in accordance with nature on Natural Foods.

There are thousands of persons who say they feel healthy, but they do not look so. No Insurance Company would accept them. Natural Food not only makes you wish for health, but possess it.

Raw Food makes it possible for men to be as healthy as wild animals, in spite of their intelligence.

It is a well-known fact that the entire human race is half sick, while the wild animals rejoice in health, and yet we are supposed to have the most intelligence.

The Creator, who formed man, also formed his food.

Do you think He knew what He was doing? I do.

I find by practical experience with it that it was formed perfectly to suit our requirements.

Whereas, if I take the same food after having changed it from a living to a dead thing, that it no longer answers my requirements.

There are elements in Raw Food which not only nourish the body, but keep it clean.

Raw Food harmonizes thoroughly with Natural air, water and Natural heat.

It allows one to exercise and rest in the fullest sense.

I would as soon think of cooking the air I breathe, or the water I drink, as to cook the food I eat.

Each mouthful of vital food taken into your body helps you to digest the next meal.

Over-training is utterly impossible in the mental or physical athlete who is eating Raw Food. While, on the other hand, if he is eating cooked food, there is no telling when he will break.

If one eats the food his Creator intended for him he will be able to manifest his Creator's desires by living a perfectly healthy, happy, vigorous life, doing good to himself and others. Whereas if he materially changes his food from its original nature, he must go through life sick and deformed; making himself and others miserable.

There is no life without life, and no continuation of life without other life.

You may eat uncooked healthy live food and live, or unhealthy cooked food and die.

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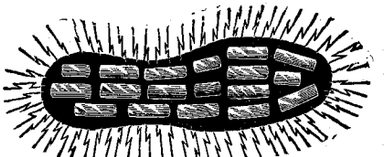

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It is the Jew's aim to make his every-day life an object lesson of the uplifting influence that the right idea of God must have upon human conduct and endeavor. "Not until all the world shall have become rational, and all men, wherever they may worship, shall know with the Jew that God is eternal, and thus always did exist and always shall exist; that He is immutable, and thus never changes; that He is incorporeal, and thus possesses no bodily form; that He is omniscient, and thus knows all; that He is omnipresent, and thus is everywhere; that He is omnipotent, and hence possesses all power, will the task of the Jew be complete." These thoughts are from the chapter of the above title in Mr. Harris Weinstock's new book, now in its third edition, "Jesus, the Jew." $1.07 post-paid. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

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2½ x 2½ yards	$3.75	4.50	5.00	7.00	8.00	10.00
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